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# THE MARKET REPORTER

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## STRAWBERRY RECEIPTS SHOW STEADY DECLINE.

**Car-lot Shipments During Past Four Years Reflect Decreased Production—Only 8,105 Cars Shipped in 1919, Compared to 16,236 Cars in 1916.**

That the production of strawberries in the United States has been on the decline during the past four years, from 1916 to 1919, is shown by the downward trend of acreage and shipments. In 1916, the commercial strawberry area was estimated to have been 100,600 acres, as compared with 109,510 in 1917, with 83,820 in 1918, and with 63,709 acres in 1919, or a decrease of about 37 per cent since 1916. The total car-lot shipments reported by the railroads in 1916 were 16,236 cars, as compared with 15,065 in 1917, with 8,452 in 1918, and with 8,105 cars in 1919, a decrease of about 50 per cent.

This season, interest in the strawberry industry seems to have been revived somewhat, judging from an acreage of 67,300 acres. Actual volume of car-lot shipments, as the season draws toward the end, has been nearly the same as last season. Increased movement from eastern States was offset by lighter shipments from the Pacific coast. The preceding decline in production of strawberries is reflected in the number of carloads received for consumption at 10 important markets during the past four years.

**Fewer Cars in 1919.**

According to data compiled by the Bureau of Markets, about 3,089 cars of strawberries were received for consumption in 1919 at New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, the Twin Cities, and St. Louis and Kansas City, as compared with 3,279 in 1918, with 5,635 in 1917, and with 6,836 cars in 1916. For the four-year period the decrease was about 55 per cent. No home-grown stock from neighboring areas is included in these statistics. The accompanying table gives statistics in detail, showing quantity received each year and the originating sources.

The New York market leads in the number of cars received for consumption with 7,656 cars for the four-year period. Chicago followed with 4,700 cars for the period. The receipts at Pittsburgh for the four-year period were 1,516 cars; Philadelphia, 1,811; Cincinnati, 1,025; St. Louis, 392; Kansas City, 544; the Twin Cities, 1,109; and Washington, 85 cars. The latter market depends almost wholly upon supplies from adjacent areas, the receipts mentioned representing early berries from Florida and North Carolina.

Nearly 90 per cent of the total number of carloads received by the New York market is supplied by Florida, North Carolina, Vir-

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### *A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.*

*A slight decrease in total meats in cold storage August 1 is shown by monthly reports to the Bureau of Markets (pp. 124-125).*

*The monthly report for fruit and vegetable markets shows general midsummer declines. Severe declines in potatoes and cantaloupes. Watermelons moderately lower. Total fruit and vegetable shipments falling off (p. 120).*

*Severe slumps in prices of sheep and lambs and narrowing of price range for hogs were the features in live-stock market for the week. Dressed lamb and mutton declined, while the veal market became almost demoralized (p. 114).*

*Butter markets took sudden turn for the better. Cheese markets were still inactive (p. 116).*

*Grain prices reacted and showed general upward tendency during week following unusual decline (p. 117). Canadian wheat control not to be exercised (p. 119).*

*Cotton prices fell to still lower figures (p. 128).*

*New hay became more important factor in market with prices close to those for old hay (p. 118).*

## MUTTON, LAMB, AND VEAL MARKETS SHOW GENERAL DECLINE.

**Best Grades of Beef Remain Steady, Poorer Grades Lower—Little Change in Pork.**

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Under limited offerings and a slightly improved demand during the week ending August 14, choice steer beef held practically steady, while prices on other grades fluctuated, with the tendency downward. Lamb continued the downward trend of the previous two weeks, sharp daily declines being a feature of the week's trading. Sharp declines in veal prices followed semidemoralized conditions. Trade in fresh pork cuts was very uneven and resulted in wider price ranges.

*Beef.*—The price ranges on choice steer beef were widened during the week by an advance of $1 at Boston, making the closing range at the four markets $25 to $28. The tendency on all grades below good was downward, New York showing the greatest weakness, and Chicago holding practically steady under a slow demand.

Cows constituted only a small percentage of the week's beef receipts, and price changes followed closely the changes on corresponding grades of steers. The demand for bulls was uneven and prices showed some fluctuations, Philadelphia advancing $1 and New York declining a like

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## DUMPING STORIES ABSURD SAYS BUREAU.

**Idea of Raising Prices by Destroying Produce is Economic Fallacy—No Record of Such Reports Being Substantiated.**

A report published in daily newspapers on August 11 that 80 cars of potatoes had been dumped into the Delaware River near Wilmington in order "to keep prices up," and constant repetition of the report since that time both in news columns and editorial comment make it desirable that the absurdity of the report as shown by an investigation by the United States Bureau of Markets shall be made public in some detail. The bureau is the more desirous of making this investigation public because such charges that perishable foods are dumped "to keep prices up" or "to raise prices" are made from time to time and are accepted by a large part of the public as true, whereas the Bureau of Markets has never been able to observe or to obtain creditable testimony of the dumping of such products for the supposed purpose charged.

**Absurd Charges Harmful.**

Wherever practices in the distribution of perishables are deserving of criticism, criticism should be unsparing; but where charges are obviously absurd from the most elementary economic considerations, their publication may do a great deal of harm. Under such conditions persons in daily contact with the marketing machinery of the country and understanding its operations, whether they be producers, dealers, or agents of the public, are likely, however unjustly, to feel that such reports are spread either through a malicious desire to injure distributors or because of a thoughtless striving for sensationalism irrespective of how harmful the spreading of false information may be. The bureau feels that there are a number of just causes for criticism of the distribution practices of the country and is carrying on constructive work wherever possible to eliminate such causes. The leveling at distributors of ridiculous charges in regard to evils that do not exist can only serve to hinder progress in correcting real evils.

Dumping "to keep up prices" would be possible only where the entire supply of the product dumped was controlled by an individual or a few individuals—was monopolized. Fresh vegetables move into the big markets of the country, such as Wilmington, from hundreds and even thousands of owners and are handled in such markets by numerous dealers. Dumping by any one owner or dealer would subject him to immediate and considerable loss, and the slight price increase that might conceivably result

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# Live Stock and Meats

## SHEEP AND LAMB MARKET SLUMPS WHILE CATTLE SELL UP.

### Stocker and Feeder Demand Best This Summer—Range of Hog Prices Narrows.

[Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha.]

Strong and higher markets for most classes of cattle, severe price slumps for sheep and lambs, and a decided narrowing of the wide price range for hogs featured trading during the week ending August 14. Receipts for the week at 10 markets totaled approximately 184,600 cattle, 377,400 hogs, and 288,400 sheep, compared with 182,800 cattle, 422,700 hogs, and 241,600 sheep the week previous and 238,538 cattle, 337,652 hogs, and 397,902 sheep the corresponding week last year.

#### Cattle Receipts Moderate.

*Cattle.*—Moderate total receipts of cattle at the 10 markets last week were rather unevenly distributed among the markets, but except for dry-fed cattle, which are steadily dwindling, supply was well distributed in numbers among the different grades. Kansas City and Chicago received over one-half the week's 10-market total, stock at the former market running largely to grassy cattle but with quarantine receipts diminishing, while Chicago had a fair share of cattle of all classes from prime corn-feds down to common grassers.

There was no mid-August glut, with the accompanying semidemoralization of the grassy kinds so frequently seen, and, due to comparative scarcity of bovine stock and to excellent grazing conditions over most of the western country, range cattle are not moving heavily as yet, thereby giving grassers from other sections a chance to cash in without range competition. The general cattle trade, as reflected in the markets at Omaha, Kansas City, East St. Louis, and Chicago, showed an improved tone, with prices on desirable grades generally 25 to 50 cents higher on beef steers, 25 to 75 cents stronger on she stock, and strong to 50 cents higher on bulls. St. Louis registered a 25 to 50 cents decline on plain and undesirable quarantine cattle, and Oklahoma and rough half-fat grassers at all markets were little better than steady.

#### Stockers and Feeders in Demand.

Stocker and feeder demand, especially for desirable quality, was much better than at any time this summer, traders competing sharply with packer buyers, as a result of

## *WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND CURED PORK PRODUCTS.*

Chicago, Friday, Aug. 13.

| | Aug. 13. | Aug. 6. | July 16. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hams, smoked, 14–16 average | $35.50–38.00 | $35.50–38.50 | $37.00–38.00 |
| Hams, fancy, 14–16 average | 38.00–40.50 | 39.50–40.75 | 39.50–40.50 |
| Picnics, smoked, 4–12 average | 21.50–24.00 | 22.50–24.50 | 22.00–25.00 |
| Bacon, breakfast, 6–8 average | 36.50–38.00 | 35.50–39.00 | 39.00–39.50 |
| Bacon, fancy, 6–8 average | 48.50–49.50 | 49.50–50.50 | 50.00–51.00 |
| Bellies, D. S., 14–16 average | 20.00–22.75 | 22.25–23.50 | 21.50–23.00 |
| Backs, D. S., 14–16 average | 16.50–18.25 | 18.00–21.50 | 17.50–18.50 |
| Purelard, tierces | 21.00–22.00 | 20.00–22.25 | 20.50–22.00 |
| Compound lard, tierces | 17.50–19.00 | 19.00–19.50 | 20.00–21.00 |

## *LIVE-STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, AUG. 17.*

[Price per 100 pounds.]

| | Chicago. | | East St. Louis. | Kansas City. | Omaha. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Aug. 17. | Aug. 10. | Aug. 17. | Aug. 17. | Aug. 17. |
| *HOGS.* | | | | | |
| Top | $16.10 | $16.10 | $16.10 | $15.65 | $15.40 |
| Bulk of sales | $14.40–16.00 | $14.00–16.00 | $15.50–16.00 | $15.00–15.60 | $14.35–14.85 |
| Heavy (250 pounds up), medium-choice | 14.75–15.75 | 14.50–15.75 | 14.25–15.50 | 14.85–15.40 | 14.35–15.00 |
| Medium (200–250 pounds up), medium-choice | 15.25–16.00 | 15.00–16.00 | 15.50–16.00 | 15.25–15.60 | 14.65–15.40 |
| Light (150–200 pounds), common-choice | 15.40–16.00 | 15.20–16.10 | 15.50–16.10 | 15.15–15.65 | 14.75–15.40 |
| Light lights (130–150 pounds), common-choice | 15.15–15.90 | 15.15–16.00 | 14.75–15.75 | 14.75–15.35 | ..... |
| Packing sows (250 pounds up), smooth | 14.30–14.60 | 14.00–14.35 | 13.25–13.50 | 13.75–14.25 | 14.10–14.35 |
| Packing sows (250 pounds up), rough | 13.90–14.30 | 13.60–13.90 | 13.00–13.25 | 13.00–13.50 | 13.75–14.10 |
| Pigs (150 pounds down), common-choice | 14.00–15.90 | 14.50–15.75 | 12.00–15.50 | 14.75–15.25 | ..... |
| Stock pigs (130 pounds down) common-choice | ..... | ..... | 12.00–15.00 | 11.50–14.50 | 12.00–13.75 |
| *CATTLE.* | | | | | |
| Beef steers: | | | | | |
| Medium and heavy (1,100 pounds up)— | | | | | |
| Choice and prime | 16.25–17.50 | 16.25–17.50 | 16.25–16.75 | 15.35–16.85 | 15.75–17.00 |
| Good | 15.25–16.25 | 15.25–16.25 | 14.25–16.25 | 13.35–15.25 | 14.50–15.75 |
| Medium | 12.25–14.75 | 12.50–15.00 | 10.75–14.00 | 11.40–13.25 | 12.25–14.50 |
| Common | 10.00–12.25 | 10.50–12.25 | 9.75–10.75 | 10.25–11.40 | 10.50–12.25 |
| Light weight (1,100 pounds down)— | | | | | |
| Choice and prime | 16.25–17.50 | 16.25–17.50 | 16.50–17.00 | 15.40–16.85 | 16.00–16.75 |
| Good | 14.75–16.25 | 14.75–16.00 | 14.25–16.25 | 12.40–15.35 | 14.50–16.00 |
| Medium | 12.25–14.50 | 12.25–14.25 | 10.00–14.00 | 10.10–12.35 | 12.50–14.50 |
| Common | 9.00–12.00 | 9.00–12.00 | 8.00– 9.75 | 8.50–10.10 | 9.50–12.50 |
| Butcher cattle: | | | | | |
| Heifers, common-choice | 6.00–15.00 | 6.00–14.90 | 6.50–15.50 | 6.00–13.50 | 6.50–13.50 |
| Cows, common-choice | 5.00–12.50 | 5.00–12.50 | 6.50–10.75 | 5.75–10.75 | 6.00–12.00 |
| Bulls, bologna and beef | 5.50–11.75 | 6.00–11.75 | 5.00– 9.00 | 5.00– 9.00 | 6.00–11.50 |
| Canners and cutters: | | | | | |
| Cows and heifers | 4.00– 6.25 | 4.00– 6.00 | 3.75– 6.25 | 3.50– 5.75 | 4.00– 6.00 |
| Canner steers | 4.50– 7.00 | 4.50– 7.00 | 4.25– 6.50 | 4.25– 6.25 | 4.25– 7.50 |
| Veal calves: | | | | | |
| Light and medium weight, medium-choice | 14.00–15.00 | 14.00–15.50 | 10.00–13.75 | 8.50–13.50 | 10.50–12.00 |
| Heavy weight, common-choice | 6.00–12.00 | 6.00–12.00 | 7.00–10.00 | 5.50–10.75 | 6.00–10.00 |
| Feeder steers: | | | | | |
| Heavy (1,000 pounds up), common-choice | 8.50–12.25 | 8.50–11.50 | 8.50–10.50 | 9.25–12.00 | 9.25–12.00 |
| Medium (800–1,000 pounds), common-choice | 8.00–12.00 | 8.00–11.25 | 7.00–10.00 | 8.75–11.60 | 8.75–11.25 |
| Light (800 pounds down), common-choice | 7.50–11.00 | 7.50–10.50 | 6.50– 9.50 | 8.25–10.90 | 7.75–10.50 |
| Stocker cattle: | | | | | |
| Steers, common-choice | 5.50–10.75 | 5.00– 9.75 | 5.00– 9.50 | 5.00– 9.75 | 6.00–10.50 |
| Cows and heifers, common-choice | 5.00– 9.00 | 5.00– 8.50 | 4.25– 7.00 | 4.25– 7.50 | 5.25– 8.50 |
| Calves: | | | | | |
| Good and choice | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8.00–10.25 | 7.00– 9.00 |
| Common and medium | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5.00– 7.75 | 5.00– 7.00 |
| *SHEEP.* | | | | | |
| Lambs: | | | | | |
| 84 pounds down, medium-choice | 10.50–13.10 | 11.75–14.35 | 10.00–11.25 | 8.25–12.75 | 10.50–12.00 |
| Culls and common | 7.00–10.50 | 7.50–11.50 | 5.50– 9.75 | 6.00– 8.00 | 7.00–10.50 |
| Feeder lambs | 10.75–12.50 | 10.00–12.25 | ..... | 9.00–11.75 | 10.50–12.25 |
| Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime | 8.00– 9.75 | 8.50–12.00 | ..... | 7.25– 9.50 | 7.50– 8.50 |
| Wethers, medium-prime | 7.00– 8.35 | 7.75– 9.75 | ..... | 6.00– 8.50 | 6.50– 7.50 |
| Ewes: | | | | | |
| Medium, good and choice | 5.75– 7.50 | 6.50– 8.50 | 6.00– 6.75 | 4.50– 7.60 | 5.00– 6.50 |
| Culls and common | 2.50– 5.50 | 3.00– 6.00 | 3.00– 5.75 | 2.25– 4.50 | 2.00– 4.50 |
| Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings) | 6.00–11.00 | 6.50–11.00 | 6.00– 9.00 | 5.75– 9.50 | 6.00–11.00 |

## *WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, AUG. 17.*

[Price per 100 pounds.]

| | Chicago. | | | New York. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Aug. 17. | Aug. 10. | July 20. | Aug. 17. | Aug. 10. | July 20. |
| Fresh beef: | | | | | | |
| Steers— | | | | | | |
| Choice | $26.00–28.00 | $26.00–27.00 | $26.00–28.00 | ..... | ..... | $27.00 |
| Good | 23.00–26.00 | 23.00–25.00 | 24.00–25.00 | $22.00–24.00 | $23.00–24.00 | $24.00–25.00 |
| Medium | 17.00–21.00 | 18.00–21.00 | 19.00–22.00 | 18.00–20.00 | 20.00–22.00 | 18.00–22.00 |
| Common | 14.00–16.00 | 14.00–17.00 | 15.00–18.00 | 14.00–16.00 | 17.00–19.00 | 16.00–17.00 |
| Cows— | | | | | | |
| Good | 17.00–18.00 | 17.00–19.00 | 18.00–20.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Medium | 15.00–17.00 | 15.00–17.00 | 17.00–18.00 | 16.00–17.00 | 17.00–19.00 | 17.00–19.00 |
| Common | 12.00–14.00 | 13.00–15.00 | 14.00–16.00 | 13.00–15.00 | 14.00–16.00 | 15.00–15.00 |
| Bulls— | | | | | | |
| Medium | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14.00–16.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Common | 10.50–11.50 | 10.75–11.50 | 11.50–12.50 | 11.00–13.00 | 12.50–14.00 | 12.00–13.00 |
| Fresh lamb and mutton: | | | | | | |
| Lamb— | | | | | | |
| Choice | 29.00–31.00 | 30.00–32.00 | 34.00–35.00 | 26.00–27.00 | 27.00–28.00 | 34.00–36.00 |
| Good | 27.00–29.00 | 28.00–30.00 | 31.00–33.00 | 24.00–25.00 | 25.00–26.00 | 30.00–33.00 |
| Medium | 24.00–26.00 | 25.00–27.00 | 26.00–30.00 | 20.00–22.00 | 22.00–24.00 | 26.00–29.00 |
| Common | 19.00–23.00 | 20.00–24.00 | 22.00–25.00 | 16.00–18.00 | 18.00–20.00 | 22.00–25.00 |
| Mutton— | | | | | | |
| Good | 14.00–16.00 | 14.00–16.00 | 14.00–15.00 | 14.00–16.00 | 17.00–18.00 | 23.00–25.00 |
| Medium | 12.00–14.00 | 12.00–14.00 | 12.00–14.00 | 13.00–14.00 | 16.00–17.00 | 20.00–22.00 |
| Common | 10.00–12.00 | 10.00–12.00 | 8.00–12.00 | 8.00–12.00 | 12.00–14.00 | 16.00–18.00 |
| Fresh veal: | | | | | | |
| Choice | 23.00–25.00 | 25.00–27.00 | 24.00–26.00 | ..... | 27.00–28.00 | 28.00–30.00 |
| Good | 21.00–22.00 | 23.00–24.00 | 22.00–24.00 | 22.00–23.00 | 25.00–27.00 | 26.00–28.00 |
| Medium | 17.00–19.00 | 21.00–22.00 | 20.00–21.00 | 18.00–20.00 | 23.00–24.00 | 24.00–26.00 |
| Common | 14.00–16.00 | 18.00–20.00 | 18.00–20.00 | 13.00–16.00 | 18.00–20.00 | 20.00–22.00 |
| Fresh pork cuts: | | | | | | |
| Pork loins— | | | | | | |
| 8–10 pounds average | 37.00–38.00 | 35.00–37.00 | 34.00–35.00 | 32.00–34.00 | 34.00–36.00 | 32.00–33.00 |
| 10–12 pounds average | 35.00–36.00 | 33.00–34.00 | 32.00–33.00 | 31.00–32.00 | 32.00–33.00 | 29.00–31.00 |
| 12–14 pounds average | 21.00–33.00 | 29.00–31.00 | 29.00–31.00 | 27.00–29.00 | 29.00–30.00 | 27.00–28.00 |
| 14 pounds and over | 28.00–30.00 | 25.00–27.00 | 26.00–28.00 | 24.00–25.00 | 25.00–27.00 | 24.00–26.00 |
| Shoulders— | | | | | | |
| Skinned | 22.00–23.00 | 21.00–22.00 | 21.00–22.00 | 21.00–23.00 | 21.00–23.00 | 22.00–24.00 |
| Picnics— | | | | | | |
| 4–6 pounds average | 22.00–23.00 | 19.00–20.00 | 20.00–21.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6–8 pounds average | 21.00–22.00 | 18.00–19.00 | 19.00–20.00 | 20.00 | ..... | 19.00–20.00 |
| 8 pounds and over | 20.00–21.00 | 17.00–18.00 | 18.00–19.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Butts— | | | | | | |
| Boneless | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32.00–33.00 | 32.00–33.00 | 28.00–30.00 |
| Boston style | 27.00–28.00 | 25.00–26.00 | 24.00–25.00 | 24.00–27.00 | 25.00–27.00 | 23.00–25.00 |

## RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

*Week Ending Aug. 14.*

| | Cattle and calves. | | | Hogs. | | | Sheep. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Receipts. | Shipments. | Local slaughter. | Receipts. | Shipments. | Local slaughter. | Receipts. | Shipments. | Local slaughter. |
| Chicago | 60,912 | 20,961 | 39,951 | 106,368 | 25,837 | 80,531 | 109,658 | 40,099 | 69,559 |
| East St. Louis | 30,673 | 9,458 | 22,887 | 51,972 | 15,347 | 46,106 | 14,409 | 2,177 | 13,088 |
| Indianapolis | 10,228 | 6,939 | 4,739 | 45,107 | 28,166 | 21,085 | 5,108 | 4,378 | 1,082 |
| Kansas City | 59,686 | 33,193 | 28,120 | 33,155 | 8,890 | 24,014 | 30,807 | 13,973 | 19,661 |
| Oklahoma City | 9,239 | 4,428 | 6,321 | 2,283 | 96 | 2,131 | 906 | 173 | 216 |
| Omaha | 17,499 | 5,999 | 11,500 | 37,786 | 9,034 | 28,752 | 93,353 | 64,529 | 28,824 |
| St. Joseph | 10,237 | 2,881 | 7,866 | 27,649 | 2,074 | 26,054 | 21,401 | 4,584 | 14,802 |
| St. Paul | 23,965 | 11,231 | 11,637 | 16,422 | 1,123 | 14,772 | 15,435 | 6,671 | 6,757 |
| Sioux City | 12,954 | 5,705 | 6,063 | 36,107 | 15,578 | 18,424 | 7,816 | 3,550 | 1,739 |
| Wichita [1] | 3,792 | 2,554 | 3,048 | 3,674 | 220 | 3,677 | 215 | ..... | 221 |
| **Total** | **239,185** | **103,349** | **142,132** | **259,623** | **106,365** | **265,546** | **299,108** | **140,134** | **155,949** |
| Previous week | 259,061 | 117,557 | 140,958 | 408,276 | 140,158 | 292,009 | 243,150 | 97,196 | 141,307 |

[1] Week ending Friday, Aug. 13.

which prices advanced mostly from 25 to 75 cents at the four markets from the extreme low point of the previous week. Country demand also assumed a more confident tone and desirable stockers and feeders were picked up readily. This indicates that crop money is getting back to producers, and with good grass and corn prospects they are willing to stock their pastures; also, that in some sections banking funds are a little more plentiful. Weighty Kansas grassers went to the country at $13 to $13.85 and some corn-feds for a short finish as high as $15.75 at Kansas City. Bulk of the stocker and feeder orders were for cattle costing from $8.75 to $12 as to quality, with light and plain stockers from $8.50 down to $7.

A top of $17.50 on prime beef steers, the highest since last January, was made at Chicago and bulk of the dry-fed steers at the four markets sold from $15.25 up, while a range of from $10.50 to $14.75 took much the largest percentage of the grassy steers. Butcher cattle advanced under fair demand for moderate supplies, but medium grades of cows which have been coming forward freely showed the least strength.

Calves followed an erratic course with heavy calves in liberal supply and draggy. A midweek advance placed prices considerably above the previous week's close everywhere, but later Chicago lost the advance and closed barely steady; Omaha was steady to strong and St. Louis declined around $1.25. Kansas City under moderate receipts was able to retain the midweek advance which represented from strong to $1 higher than the previous week's close.

*Hogs.*—The outstanding features of the week's trading was the narrowing of the spread in prices at Chicago, Kansas City, and Omaha where medium and light weights declined generally 25 to 40 cents for the week. Bulk of sales at Chicago at the close ranged from $14.40 to $15.80, a spread of but $1.40 contrasted with a $2.25 spread on the Saturday previous at $14 to $16.25; most grades of light and butcher hogs being 25 to 40 cents lower with packing sows and those bordering on packing grade steady to 40 cents higher. The improved demand for lard for exportation helped prices upward on the heavier hogs.

After a slight spurt on Monday, declines were the rule until Thursday at Chicago, with the other three markets under review awaiting Friday for the beginning of their partial recovery. High price of the week was again paid at East St. Louis at $16.50 on Monday and early Tuesday, but top there rested at $15.90 on Saturday which was 60 cents lower than a week earlier, with bulk of sales 50 to 60 cents lower, this bulk comprising largely light and light butcher hogs.

(Concluded on page 125.)

## STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

*Week Ending Friday, Aug. 13.*

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Market origin: | | | |
| Chicago | 6,651 | 118 | 35,454 |
| East St. Louis | 3,492 | ..... | 1,254 |
| Indianapolis | 1,344 | 248 | 734 |
| Kansas City | 14,916 | 1,197 | 12,546 |
| Oklahoma City | 2,235 | ..... | ..... |
| St. Joseph | 2,122 | 113 | 3,834 |
| Omaha | 4,049 | ..... | 55,513 |
| St. Paul | 5,123 | 437 | 1,299 |
| Sioux City | 2,072 | 1,005 | 3,550 |
| Wichita | 1,418 | 154 | ..... |
| **Total** | **43,422** | **3,272** | **114,184** |
| Previous week | 48,459 | 2,787 | 73,159 |
| State destination: | | | |
| Arkansas | 24 | ..... | ..... |
| Illinois | 5,489 | 135 | 13,884 |
| Indiana | 2,307 | 248 | 3,629 |
| Iowa | 7,144 | 798 | 44,791 |
| Kansas | 7,759 | 352 | 5,367 |
| Kentucky | 122 | ..... | 1,887 |
| Maryland | 441 | ..... | ..... |
| Michigan | 979 | ..... | 13,346 |
| Minnesota | 1,019 | 313 | 1,029 |
| Missouri | 4,846 | 233 | 10,699 |
| Montana | 230 | ..... | ..... |
| Nebraska | 2,660 | ..... | 13,267 |
| New York | 311 | ..... | 707 |
| Ohio | 2,303 | ..... | 4,355 |
| Oklahoma | 2,406 | 154 | 207 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,940 | ..... | ..... |
| South Carolina | 28 | ..... | ..... |
| South Dakota | 672 | 911 | 1,291 |
| Tennessee | 207 | ..... | ..... |
| Texas | 649 | ..... | ..... |
| Virginia | 184 | ..... | 200 |
| Washington | 66 | ..... | ..... |
| West Virginia | 55 | ..... | ..... |
| Wisconsin | 491 | 118 | 125 |
| Total | 43,422 | 3,272 | 114,184 |

## DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS.

*Week Ending Aug. 14.*

[Price per 100 pounds.]

| | Chicago. | | East St. Louis. | | Kansas City. | | Omaha. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Av. wt. | Av. cost. | Av. wt. | Av. cost. | Av. wt. | Av. cost. | Av. wt. | Av. cost. |
| | Lbs. | | Lbs. | | Lbs. | | Lbs. | |
| Mon | 255 | $15.00 | 205 | $16.13 | 232 | $15.45 | 259 | $14.51 |
| Tues | 257 | 14.85 | 202 | 16.09 | 226 | 15.24 | 252 | 14.37 |
| Wed | 255 | 14.59 | 203 | 15.67 | 226 | 15.11 | 262 | 14.13 |
| Thurs | 251 | 14.67 | 199 | 15.44 | 222 | 14.90 | 266 | 14.01 |
| Fri | 252 | 14.99 | 201 | 15.65 | 232 | 14.92 | 272 | 14.25 |
| Sat | 265 | 14.93 | 202 | 15.64 | 237 | 14.88 | 268 | 14.28 |
| Average: | | | | | | | | |
| **This wk** | **255** | **14.83** | **202** | **15.79** | **222** | **15.16** | **263** | **14.25** |
| Last wk | 259 | 14.67 | 207 | 15.95 | 224 | 15.28 | 260 | 14.05 |
| 4 weeks ago | 249 | 14.79 | 205 | 16.01 | 218 | 15.45 | 255 | 14.16 |

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

### Western Range Cattle Prices at Omaha.

Western range cattle are now reaching the Omaha market. Prices on Tuesday, August 17, were: Good and choice beef steers, $10.25 to $12.75; common and medium beef steers, $7.75 to $10.25; and medium, good, and choice cows and heifers, $6.25 to $9.75.

## WOOL MARKET FIELD NOTES.

The wool situation generally continues deadlocked although slight improvement is noted in spots. Some local buyers seem inclined to raise their offers and a few manufacturers seem to show more interest, although orders for finished goods are not materializing. Recent press reports are to the effect that one of the largest woolen manufacturing companies is contemplating opening its mills shortly after Labor Day.

*Colorado.*—Wool market conditions are unchanged in Colorado.

*Maine.*—Slightly greater activity is noted in the wool market situation in this State. Manufacturers are working on samples and there is more of a disposition on the part of wool buyers to make purchases. Prices are unchanged.

#### Unchanged in Missouri.

*Missouri.*—The wool situation in Missouri continues unchanged. Growers are determined to hold for better prices and local buyers are offering 38 cents for fine and 15 cents for low quarter-blood.

*Montana.*—Approximately 90 per cent of Montana wool has been consigned to warehouses or commission firms. Practically none has been sold, although local buyers offer 30 cents.

*Nebraska.*—Approximately 25 per cent of the State clip has been pooled and stored. No sales were reported during the last week.

*Oregon.*—No important wool sales were made recently. Local mills are offering 40 cents for fine, 36 cents for medium, 25 cents for quarter-blood and 18 to 20 cents for coarse and low grade wools, grease basis. Salem mills closed down for a month.

## MUTTON, LAMB AND VEAL DECLINE.

(Continued from front page.)

amount, with only minor changes elsewhere. Kosher markets were generally steady, with supplies and demand about equal.

#### New Zealand Lamb Arriving.

*Lamb.*—Continuing the downward trend, lamb prices were sharply lowered, with closing prices unevenly $2 to $3 below one week ago at the eastern markets. Chicago weakened after Monday's higher opening prices and closed in line with the previous Friday. A cargo of approximately 200,000 carcasses of lamb and mutton from New Zealand was unloaded at New York early in the week. Cable advices state that 190,000 additional carcasses of lamb left New Zealand on July 29, due to arrive in New York about September 1.

*Mutton.*—The demand for mutton was not equal to the receipts, and eastern markets were lowered $2 to $3 during the week. Under a fair demand Chicago's level of prices was unchanged from the previous week.

#### Veal Prices Slump.

*Veal.*—Sharp daily declines marked veal trade at both eastern and western markets and semidemoralized conditions prevailed generally. Declines during the week ranged from $3 to $6.

*Pork.*—Monday's higher opening prices on fresh pork cuts at New York and Philadelphia were not maintained and daily declines followed, with closing prices practically in line with one week ago. Conditions at Boston were generally steady. Chicago strenghtened under reduced supplies and closed at an advance of $1 to $2 on all cuts.

# Dairy and Poultry

## BETTER TONE IN BUTTER MARKET QUICKENS TRADE.

**Price Advances Only Moderate but Sufficient to Stimulate Interest.**

After the weakness which has extended over the past month butter markets took a turn for the better during the week ending August 14 in so far as the movement of goods was concerned, and trading took on a healthier tone. Interest began to revive toward the latter part of the previous week, and for several days there was good active buying.

Price advances were moderate, but were steady, except in the case of some of the under grades, which cleaned up very rapidly at considerably higher prices but failed to hold up their gains. Buyers have been taking only necessary requirements for some time, but as soon as the upward trend of the market became evident they increased their purchases. The increased demand was helped out by some speculative interest. Toward the middle of the week trading again became quiet, but with receipts generally lighter, especially in the percentage of fancy butter, and with eastern markets reporting good out-of-town demand, the close was firm.

**Prices of Undergrades Vary.**

While selling prices of medium grades advanced during the week, there was still considerable range between the price of fancy butter and that of the poorer grades, particularly those scores which are commonly known as "seconds." Many of these lots showed oily and fishy flavors, and were, of course, not wanted by buyers. The percentage of these grades ran heavy and must have resulted in a heavy loss in returns to creameries.

Holdings of fancy Danish butter at New York are still acting as a check and a steading influence on our markets. As soon as prices advance sufficiently to permit the withdrawal of any of this butter from storage at a profit, offerings become numerous. On the other hand, prices are now at a low enough level to make offering prices of new blocks of butter from Denmark look unattractive to import interests and no new business of this sort was reported during the week. Some Danish stock already in storage was moved at as low a price as 52¾ cents, according to reports, and smaller lots sold up as high as 54 to 54½ cents.

Reports from San Francisco advise that New Zealand butter is being offered there for delivery in late September at prices several cents below the price of domestic prevailing at the present time. It has been several years since any butter has been imported from New Zealand, but what was received at that time was of good average quality.

Reports of production which are available indicate that, as compared with the same period a year ago, current make is holding up well, but, of course, in this connection the lateness of the season must be taken into consideration. A considerable shrinkage is expected to result soon on account of the drying up of pastures in many sections. So far no serious drought has developed and production has been further aided because of the present comparatively low returns for cheese, which have caused a certain amount of milk to be diverted to butter channels.

## *REVIEW OF FIVE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 14.*

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and San Francisco.]

### *BUTTER.*

*Wholesale Prices Creamery Butter, 92 Score (per pound.)*

| | New York. | Chicago. | Philadelphia. | Boston. | San Francisco. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 54½ | 53½ | 55 | 55½ | 57½ |
| Tuesday | 54½ | 53½ | 55½ | 55½ | 58 |
| Wednesday | 55 | 54 | 55½ | 56 | 58½ |
| Thursday | 55 | 54 | 55¾ | 56½ | 57½ |
| Friday | 55½ | 54 | 56 | 56½ | 57½ |
| Saturday | 55½ | 54½ | 56 | 56½ | 57½ |
| **Average for week** | **54.92** | **53.88** | **55.67** | **56.08** | **57.79** |
| Previous week | 54.17 | 52.42 | 54.58 | 55.66 | 56.83 |
| Corresponding week last year | 54.00 | 52.60 | 55.20 | 55.10 | 53.00 |

*Cold Storage Movement of Butter at Five Markets (pounds.)*

| | Week ending Aug. 14. | Previous week. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Put into cold storage | 4,315,169 | 4,833,101 | 4,034,289 |
| Withdrawn from storage | 1,345,204 | 1,004,876 | 1,573,012 |
| Change during week | +2,969,965 | +3,828,225 | +2,461,277 |
| Total holdings | 64,509,801 | 61,539,836 | 83,433,163 |

*Receipts of Butter at Five Markets.*

| | Pounds. |
|---|---|
| **Week ending Aug. 14** | **11,548,275** |
| Previous week | 14,455,834 |
| Corresponding week last year | 11,535,225 |

### *CHEESE.*

*Wholesale prices American Cheese, No. 1 Twins (per pound).*

| | New York. | Chicago. | Boston. | San Francisco.[1] | Wisconsin. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 26½–27½ | 23½–24½ | 27–28 | 29½ | 24¼ |
| Tuesday | 26½–27½ | 24 –24½ | 27–27½ | 29½ | 24 |
| Wednesday | 26½–27½ | 24 –24½ | 27–28 | 29½ | 24½ |
| Thursday | 26½–27½ | 24 –24½ | 27–28 | 29½ | 24½ |
| Friday | 26½–27½ | 24 –24½ | 27–28 | 29½ | 24⅝ |
| Saturday | 26½–27½ | 24 –24½ | 27–28 | 29½ | 24¼ |
| **Average for week** | **26.88** | **24.23** | **27.45** | **29.41** | **24.38** |
| Previous week | 26.83 | 24.25 | 27.50 | 28.83 | 23.75 |
| Corresponding week last year | 31.18 | 30.50 | 32.54 | 32.10 | 30.00 |

[1] Flats.

*Cold Storage Movement of Cheese at Five Markets. (pounds).*

| | Week ending Aug. 14. | Previous week. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Put in cold storage | 2,095,938 | 2,028,225 | 2,237,389 |
| Withdrawn from storage | 693,720 | 640,732 | 848,166 |
| Change during week | +1,402,218 | +1,387,493 | +1,389,223 |
| Total holdings | 20,176,863 | 18,774,645 | 22,073,901 |

*Receipts of Cheese at Five Markets.*

| | Pounds. |
|---|---|
| **Week ending Aug. 14** | **3,315,483** |
| Previous week | 4,904,125 |
| Corresponding week last year | 4,037,139 |

### *DRESSED POULTRY.*

*Cold Storage Movement of Dressed Poultry at Five Markets (pounds).*

| | Week ending Aug. 14. | Previous week. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Put into cold storage | 1,491,017 | 1,552,933 | 680,431 |
| Withdrawn from storage | 1,720,318 | 2,015,425 | 1,997,826 |
| Change during week | −229,301 | −462,492 | −1,317,395 |
| Total holdings | 14,890,598 | 15,119,899 | 18,621,886 |

*Receipts of Dressed Poultry at Five Markets.*

| | Pounds. |
|---|---|
| **Week ending Aug. 14** | **1,950,645** |
| Previous week | 2,567,893 |
| Corresponding week last year | 1,976,595 |

## CHEESE TRADE STILL SUFFERS FROM INACTIVITY.

**Hot Weather and Vacation Slackness Considered Contributing Causes.**

Aside from a slight advance in prices at primary cheese markets in Wisconsin and at Chicago, the week ending August 14 revealed nothing but a continuation of the slow market noted during the past few weeks. The price advances in Wisconsin were not fully maintained, however, and actual trading took place at wider than ordinary ranges. At no place did dealers show any desire to accumulate stocks, in fact some of them were so strongly of the opinion that higher prices are not yet warranted that they sold goods at a very small margin of profit or at actual loss rather than run the risk of being caught with a surplus on hand.

On the whole, trading has not been active for some time, and except for light receipts at distributing markets a surplus accumulation might have developed. Business continues to be confined largely to jobbing trade, with demand of this nature showing temporary slackness, partly due to hot weather and partly on account of so many people in the larger cities being away on vacations just at this time. The fact that many of the larger retail firms, such as the chain stores, bought in the country this year also has had a tendency to lessen trading activity somewhat in certain distributing markets. These firms are now supplying their trade from stocks acquired in this manner. A better general demand is expected to develop during the next month.

**Lack of Raw Material Felt.**

Production has begun to show a marked decrease, not only the normal shrinkage on account of a reduced milk flow, but also by reason of the fact that many factories have closed down because competition has taken away their supply of milk for other purposes. In New York State this situation has been noted for some time, and now in Wisconsin factories are experiencing difficulty in competing with creameries and condensaries. Reports from Wisconsin show that receipts of cheese at country warehouse points have been running lighter each week since the middle of July. Abundant rains during the week ending August 14 improved pastures wonderfully and may have a tendency to help production.

Receipts at distributing markets for the week were some 1,385,000 pounds lighter than the previous week and were approximately 14,000,000 pounds less since the first of the year than during the same period in 1919. If production continues to decrease, a higher market may be looked for as soon as real trading demand develops.

### *EGGS.*

*Cold Storage Movement of Eggs at Five Markets (30 dozen cases).*

| | Week ending Aug. 14. | Previous week. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Put into cold storage | 23,290 | 21,671 | 30,143 |
| Withdrawn from storage | 52,619 | 45,047 | 35,188 |
| Change during week | −23,329 | −23,976 | −5,045 |
| Total holdings | 3,256,106 | 3,279,435 | 3,950,831 |

*Receipts of Eggs at Five Markets.*

| | Cases. |
|---|---|
| **Week ending Aug. 14** | **203,264** |
| Previous week | 227,308 |
| Corresponding week last year | 227,451 |

# Grain and Seeds

## GRAIN PRICES REACT FOLLOWING UNUSUAL DECLINE.

### Big Premiums on Cash Grain Indicate That Decline Was Overdone.

The general trend of prices, during the week ending August 14, was upward. This was in part due to what the grain trade calls a "natural reaction" from the drastic decline that ended early in the previous week. That decline was one of the most cyclonic that the grain trade has ever witnessed. It has since appeared that the full decline was not justified, because the day-to-day supply of and demand for grain at the large market centers were not reflected in the prices for future delivery. That is, the December futures, representing market conditions that may exist next December, were setting the pace for the spot market from day to day. The fact is that immediate supplies have not, in the last week, been sufficient to satisfy the demand. Many members of the grain trade have discovered, if they did not know it before, that large supplies on the farm did not do the buyer much good unless there was a free movement of grain to the terminals.

#### Cash Grain at Marked Premium.

This raises the old question of transportation and the car shortage. Receipts at terminal markets have been running considerably smaller than a year ago, while the demand, generally speaking, has been excellent. The demand is indicated by the premiums being paid for all cash grain over the futures. In the week under review, in the Chicago market the premiums showed an increase, and at the last of the week No. 1 Hard Red winter wheat sold at 19 cents over the December future. In the Minneapolis market cash wheat advanced sharply on several days in the week, because there was a lack of offerings of the best qualities. Although there was a large carryover of old wheat into the new crop year, and the Hard Winter wheat crop has been moving freely for several weeks, Minneapolis stocks have steadily declined. The Spring wheat crop movement has just started in a small way

#### Export Demand Good.

Export demand for wheat was dull during the early part of the week, but improved materially later, although the British commission was in the market only one day. Other countries were buying, however, and the demand was generally reported as excellent. It was reported that some southern Illinois points were shipping their Soft Red Winter wheat to the Gulf, because better prices were paid there for export than at markets to the North and East.

The crop report issued by the Bureau of Crop Estimates on the 9th, based on conditions of August 1, was about what had been expected by the grain trade, because the situation had been reflected by several commercial reports.

Grain dealers expect that because of rust, drought, and heat the next report of the Bureau of Crop Estimates will cut down North Dakota, Montana, and Washington very materially.

On the opening of the new week's market, August 16, small receipts of grain in all markets are causing disappointment to the trade.

(Concluded on page 128.)

## GRAIN EXPORTS, BY GRADE.

*Week Ending Aug. 14.*

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

| Subclass and grade. | Boston. | New York. | Philadelphia. | Baltimore. | New Orleans. | Galveston. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **WHEAT.** | | | | | | | |
| No. 2 Northern Spring | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | [1] 47 |
| No. 2 Amber Durum | ... | ... | 271 | ... | ... | ... | 271 |
| Dark Hard Winter: | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | [2] 69 |
| No. 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | [3] 129 |
| Total Dark Hard Winter | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | [4] 198 |
| Hard Winter: | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | 56 | 67 |
| No. 2 | 12 | 117 | 44 | 144 | 399 | ... | [5]792 |
| No. 3 | 75 | 90 | 264 | 106 | ... | ... | 535 |
| Total Hard Winter | 87 | 207 | 308 | 261 | 399 | 56 | [5]1394 |
| Total Hard Red Winter | 87 | 207 | 308 | 261 | 399 | 56 | 1592 |
| Red Winter: | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| No. 2 | 21 | 130 | 229 | 418 | 586 | ... | 1384 |
| No. 3 | 12 | ... | 96 | 409 | ... | ... | 517 |
| Total Soft Red Winter | 45 | 130 | 325 | 827 | 586 | ... | 1913 |
| Total No. 2 Soft White | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | ... | 50 |
| Mixed: | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 | 80 |
| No. 2 | ... | ... | 86 | 8 | 266 | 1112 | 1472 |
| No. 3 | ... | ... | 328 | 8 | 92 | ... | 428 |
| All others | ... | ... | 26 | ... | ... | ... | 26 |
| Total Mixed | ... | ... | 440 | 16 | 358 | 1192 | 2006 |
| Sold on type sample | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | [6] 369 |
| **Total, week ending Aug. 14** | 132 | 337 | 1344 | 1104 | 1343 | 1248 | [7]6198 |
| Total, week ending Aug. 7 | ... | 446 | 478 | 1373 | 783 | 843 | 3923 |
| **BARLEY.** | | | | | | | |
| Standard No. 1 California | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | ... | 23 |
| Standard California | ... | ... | ... | ... | 203 | ... | 203 |
| Ungraded | ... | 38 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38 |
| **Total, week ending Aug. 14** | ... | 38 | ... | ... | 226 | ... | 264 |
| Total, week ending Aug. 7 | ... | 85 | ... | ... | 342 | ... | 427 |
| **RYE.** | | | | | | | |
| **Total No. 2 Western, week ending Aug. 14** | ... | 92 | 43 | 600 | 34 | ... | 769 |
| Total, week ending Aug. 7 | ... | 584 | 140 | 731 | ... | ... | 1455 |

[1] Includes 47,000 bushels shipped from Portland, Oreg.
[2] Includes 69,000 bushels shipped from Portland, Oreg.
[3] Includes 129,000 bushels shipped from Portland, Oreg.
[4] Includes 198,000 bushels shipped from Portland, Oreg.
[5] Includes 76,000 bushels shipped from Portland, Oreg.
[6] Includes 369,000 bushels shipped from Portland, Oreg.
[7] Includes 690,000 bushels shipped from Portland, Oreg.

## IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

*The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage plant seeds permitted entry into the United States under the seed importation act:*

| | Aug. 1–15. | July 1–Aug. 15. |
|---|---|---|
| | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* |
| Alfalfa | ... | 127,400 |
| Alsike clover | ... | 2,300 |
| Crimson clover | 490,700 | 788,600 |
| Red clover | 142,100 | 232,700 |
| Broom-corn millet | ... | 1,100 |
| English ryegrass | 22,400 | 88,500 |
| Italian ryegrass | ... | 44,000 |
| Hairy vetch | 28,300 | 222,300 |

## GRAIN PRICES.

*Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week Ending Friday, Aug. 13.*

[Cents per bushel.]

| | | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed | Thur. | Fri |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **WHEAT.** | | | | | | | |
| *Chicago.* | | | | | | | |
| Dark Northern Spring | No. 3 | 263 | 269 | ..... | ..... | 270 | .... |
| Northern Spring: | | | | | | | |
| | No. 1 | .... | 269 | 265 | 270 | 282½ | 276 |
| | No. 2 | .... | 267½ | ..... | 284½ | 275 | .... |
| | No. 3 | .... | ..... | 259 | 260 | 271 | .... |
| Hard Winter | No. 1 | 247½ | 247½ | 250 | 255 | 261 | 262½ |
| | No. 2 | 245 | 244½ | 248 | 253 | 258 | 260 |
| | No. 3 | 243 | 243 | 246 | 250 | 255 | 260 |
| | No. 4 | .... | 241½ | ..... | ..... | 257 | 258½ |
| Red Winter | No. 1 | 246½ | 247 | 251 | 254½ | 260 | 261½ |
| | No. 2 | 245 | 244½ | 251 | 253 | 259 | 260 |
| | No. 3 | .... | 243½ | ..... | 253 | 255 | .... |
| *Minneapolis.* | | | | | | | |
| Dark Northern Spring | No. 1 | 276 | 270 | 281 | 287 | 300 | 295 |
| | No. 2 | 266 | 268 | 277 | 284 | 293 | 286 |
| | No. 3 | 264 | 262 | 269 | 276 | 287 | 280 |
| | No. 4 | 255 | 254 | 260 | 271 | 279 | 269 |
| Northern Spring: | | | | | | | |
| | No. 1 | .... | 267 | 275 | ..... | 290 | 290 |
| | No. 2 | .... | 253 | ..... | ..... | 285 | 288 |
| | No. 3 | 262 | 252½ | ..... | ..... | 272 | .... |
| *Kansas City.* | | | | | | | |
| Dark Hard Winter: | | | | | | | |
| | No. 1 | 264 | 254 | 260 | 259 | 263½ | 264 |
| | No. 2 | 265 | 258 | 260 | 262 | 270 | 265 |
| | No. 3 | .... | 256 | ..... | 264 | 272 | 271 |
| | No. 4 | 255 | ..... | 253 | ..... | ..... | 263 |
| Hard Winter | No. 1 | 240 | 238 | 246 | 250 | 255 | 257 |
| | No. 2 | 243 | 237 | 245 | 250 | 256 | 256 |
| | No. 3 | 250 | 237 | 243 | 246 | 250 | 254 |
| | No. 4 | 238 | 237 | 237 | 245 | ..... | 257 |
| Red Winter | No. 1 | 240 | 239 | 245 | 246 | 251 | 251 |
| | No. 2 | 239 | 237 | 241 | 243 | 250 | 252 |
| | No. 3 | 237 | 235 | 240 | 242 | 247 | 249 |
| | No. 4 | 235 | 233 | ..... | 242 | ..... | 250 |
| *St. Louis.* | | | | | | | |
| Red Winter | No. 1 | 246 | 245 | 252½ | 257½ | 260 | 260 |
| | No. 2 | 244 | 244½ | 251½ | 255 | 259 | 260 |
| | No. 3 | 241½ | 242 | 249½ | 253 | 257 | 258 |
| | No. 4 | 238 | 240 | ..... | 252 | 256 | 257 |
| **CORN.** | | | | | | | |
| *Chicago.* | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 1 | 155½ | 157½ | 157½ | 159½ | 162 | 161 |
| | No. 2 | 155½ | 157 | 157 | 159 | 161 | 161 |
| Yellow | No. 1 | 156 | 158 | 158½ | 161½ | 166 | 168½ |
| | No. 2 | .... | 156½ | 158 | 162 | 166 | 168 |
| | No. 3 | 155 | .... | 156 | 161½ | 166 | .... |
| Mixed | No. 1 | 155 | 157 | 157 | 159 | 160 | 160 |
| | No. 2 | 154½ | 157 | 156 | 158 | 160 | 160 |
| | No. 3 | 154½ | 155½ | 156½ | 157 | 159 | 159 |
| | No. 4 | .... | 156½ | 154 | .... | 158 | 158 |
| *Minneapolis.* | | | | | | | |
| Yellow | No. 2 | 148 | 148 | 148 | .... | 160 | 159 |
| *Kansas City.* | | | | | | | |
| Mixed | No. 3 | .... | 156 | 155½ | 154½ | 154½ | .... |
| *St. Louis.* | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 1 | 160 | 160 | 162 | 164 | 170 | 167 |
| | No. 2 | 160 | .... | 161 | 164 | 170 | 167 |
| Yellow | No. 1 | 161 | 161 | 162 | 167 | .... | 170 |
| | No. 2 | 160 | 160 | 161 | 164 | 173 | 169½ |
| | No. 3 | 158 | 159 | .... | 164 | .... | .... |
| **OATS.** | | | | | | | |
| *Chicago.* | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 1 | 80 | 77 | 75½ | 78 | 77½ | 76½ |
| | No. 2 | 80 | 77 | 76½ | 77½ | 77 | 76½ |
| | No. 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 | 76 | 75½ | 74½ |
| | No. 4 | 75 | 73 | 70½ | ..... | ..... | 72 |
| *Kansas City.* | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 3 | 80 | 81 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 75 |
| *St. Louis.* | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 1 | 82 | 78 | .... | 77 | 77½ | .... |
| | No. 2 | .... | 76½ | 76½ | 77 | 77 | 76 |
| | No. 3 | 79 | 76 | 76 | 76½ | 76½ | 76 |
| | No. 4 | .... | 75 | 74 | 75½ | .... | 75½ |
| *Minneapolis.* | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 2 | .... | 76 | .... | 74 | 75 | 73½ |
| | No. 3 | 73 | 74½ | 75 | 74½ | 74 | 70½ |
| | No. 4 | .... | 70½ | 70 | .... | 72½ | 68 |
| **RYE.** | | | | | | | |
| *Chicago.* | | | | | | | |
| No. 2 | | 191 | 200 | 204½ | 206 | 208 | 210 |
| *Minneapolis.* | | | | | | | |
| Western | No. 2 | 194 | 194 | 195½ | 203 | 205 | 205½ |

**DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF FUTURES.**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Chicago.* | | | | | | | |
| Wheat | Dec. | 232½ | 232 | 237½ | 238½ | 244½ | 241½ |
| | Mar. | 235½ | 235½ | 241½ | 242 | 247½ | 244 |
| Corn | Sept. | 146⅜ | 143⅝ | 147 | 148 | 152½ | 149 |
| | Dec. | 124⅜ | 122⅝ | 124⅜ | 125 | 127½ | 125⅞ |
| Oats | Sept. | 72⅜ | 70⅜ | 72⅜ | 72½ | 72⅝ | 72⅝ |
| | Dec. | 70¼ | 69¼ | 70⅜ | 70⅝ | 71⅛ | 70⅛ |
| *Kansas City.* | | | | | | | |
| Wheat | Dec. | 229 | 226½ | 231 | 233 | 239 | 236 |
| | Mar. | 231 | 228⅝ | 234½ | 237 | 242½ | 239½ |
| Corn | Sept. | 138⅜ | 136⅝ | 139⅜ | 141½ | 145⅝ | 141⅜ |
| | Dec. | 119⅛ | 116⅜ | 118⅛ | 119⅜ | 122 | 120⅜ |
| Oats | Sept. | 71⅛ | 69⅜ | 70⅜ | 71⅜ | 71⅜ | 70⅜ |
| | Dec. | 69⅜ | 68⅜ | 69⅜ | 69⅝ | 70⅜ | 69⅝ |

## Hay and Feed

### PRICES FOR OLD AND NEW HAY DRAWING TOGETHER.

**Demand Improving Slightly in Several Markets—Receipts Continue Light.**

Reports from the principal markets for the week ending August 14 show a slight improvement in the demand for hay. The receipts continue light, as is shown in the following table:

| | Week ending— | | | Week ending— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Aug. 14. | Aug. 7. | | Aug. 14. | Aug. 7. |
| New York | 273 | 261 | Chicago | 141 | 135 |
| Baltimore | 52 | 25 | Minneapolis | 74 | ..... |
| Memphis | 63 | 52 | Los Angeles | 240 | 228 |
| Atlanta | 33 | 25 | San Francisco | 275 | 258 |
| Kansas City | 655 | 780 | New Orleans | 44 | 36 |
| St. Louis | 78 | 99 | Omaha | 28 | 52 |
| Cincinnati | 139 | 118 | | | |

With the exception of the eastern and northern markets the receipts are principally new hay and the margin between the quotations on the old and new hay has narrowed considerably during the week. At Cincinnati good new hay sold at practically the same price as the old.

Scarcity of cars and of bale ties has curtailed shipment in some sections, but the arrivals at the markets are about normal for this time of the year.

**Eastern Markets Unsettled.**

*Timothy.*—The eastern markets report an unsettled condition during the past week. At New York dealers continue to buy only for their immediate needs. Both receipts and notices of shipment are light, and it is said producers are not inclined to rush the new hay to market. Old hay is well cleaned up. There is a wide range in the quotations at the various terminals, prices at those favorably located being from $2 to $6 above the prices at other points.

The market seems to be oversupplied at Baltimore, and prices have declined about $2 during the week. Some new hay is arriving, but is mostly out of condition. Demand is very dull.

Receipts at Philadelphia were about normal, and the market is quiet. The recent congestion at Richmond has been cleared up, and the receipts are now below the demand, which is active. Considerable hay is reported en route, but is being delayed by transportation conditions. Local embargoes at Atlanta and New Orleans have caused light receipts and a reduction of stocks, which had been heavy at Atlanta.

**Producers Shy at Lower Prices.**

*Alfalfa.*—Receipts of alfalfa at both Kansas City and Omaha were light with a steady demand which caused prices to advance slightly over the previous quotations. The quality of the hay is improving and the arrivals at Kansas City were principally Standard and No. 2.

The demand at Memphis is reported dull. Financial conditions are restricting buying and country shippers are asking prices higher than current quotations.

But little change is noted in the western alfalfa markets. Offerings at San Francisco were a little freer and a weaker market is expected. Dealers think, however, that the market will advance when the freight

(Concluded on page 122.)

### CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS AUG., 14.

[In dollars per ton.]

| Commodity. | New York.[1] | Philadelphia.[1] | Baltimore.[1] | Richmond. | Atlanta. | Memphis.[1] | Buffalo. | Pittsburgh. | Cincinnati.[1] | Chicago.[1] | St. Louis.[1] | Kansas City.[1] | Omaha.[1] | Minneapolis.[1] | Los Angeles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *HAY.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Timothy and clover: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 timothy | [2] 42.50 | [2] 38.50 | [2] 35.00 | 38.00 | 38.00 | 36.00 | 35.00 | ..... | 34.50 | 40.00 | 35.00 | 27.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Standard timothy | [2] 40.00 | [2] 37.50 | [2] 34.00 | 37.00 | 37.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 33.50 | 38.00 | 33.00 | 26.25 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No. 2 timothy | [2] 38.00 | [2] 36.50 | [2] 33.00 | 36.00 | 35.50 | 34.00 | 33.00 | ..... | 32.00 | 35.00 | 30.00 | 23.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No. 1 light clover, mixed | [2] 40.00 | [2] 34.00 | [2] 31.50 | 37.50 | 37.00 | 33.00 | ..... | ..... | 33.50 | 36.00 | 32.00 | 25.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No. 1 clover, mixed | [2] 32.00 | ..... | [2] 29.00 | 36.00 | 37.00 | 32.00 | ..... | ..... | 32.50 | 34.00 | 31.00 | [3] 23.75 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No. 1 clover | [2] 30.00 | ..... | ..... | 34.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32.00 | [3] 28.00 | 30.00 | [3] 21.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Alfalfa: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 alfalfa | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40.00 | 34.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | [3] 33.00 | 34.00 | 29.50 | 25.00 | ..... | 30.00 |
| Standard alfalfa | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 35.00 | 33.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | [3] 30.00 | 32.00 | 27.50 | 20.00 | ..... | ..... |
| No. 2 alfalfa | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30.00 | 29.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | [3] 26.00 | 30.00 | 25.00 | 15.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Prairie: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 upland | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30.00 | 21.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24.00 | 29.00 | 20.00 | 17.00 | ..... | ..... |
| No. 2 prairie upland | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20.00 | 24.00 | 18.50 | 14.00 | ..... | ..... |
| No. 1 midland | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18.00 | ..... | [3] 15.00 | 15.50 | ..... | ..... |
| Grain hay | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28.00 |
| *FEED* (bagged). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat bran: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spring | 49.00 | 47.00 | 52.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | ..... | 47.00 | 48.00 | 46.00 | 44.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40.50 | ..... |
| Soft winter | ..... | 49.00 | 58.00 | 54.00 | 48.00 | 47.00 | 47.50 | 50.00 | 47.00 | 44.00 | 45.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hard winter | ..... | 47.00 | ..... | ..... | 48.00 | ..... | 47.00 | 48.00 | 46.00 | 43.50 | 44.00 | 40.00 | 39.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Wheat middlings: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spring (standard) | 58.00 | 56.00 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 60.00 | ..... | 56.00 | 56.50 | 58.00 | 54.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 51.00 | ..... |
| Soft winter | ..... | ..... | 58.00 | 64.00 | ..... | 60.00 | ..... | ..... | 62.00 | 60.50 | 62.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hard winter | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 61.00 | 57.50 | 61.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hard winter wheat shorts | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 61.00 | 55.50 | 57.00 | 59.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Wheat mixed feed | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 66.00 |
| Rye middlings | ..... | 57.50 | ..... | 56.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 56.50 | 59.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 56.00 | 50.00 | ..... |
| High protein meals: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Linseed | 61.00 | 62.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 61.00 | [3] 65.00 | 66.00 | 65.00 | 66.00 | 65.00 | 66.00 | 60.50 | ..... |
| Cottonseed (41 per cent) | ..... | 63.00 | ..... | 64.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 65.00 | 62.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cottonseed (36 per cent) | 62.00 | 61.00 | ..... | ..... | 56.00 | 56.00 | ..... | 63.00 | 63.00 | 65.00 | 62.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 62.50 |
| No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium) | ..... | ..... | 45.00 | ..... | ..... | 40.00 | ..... | ..... | 41.00 | 39.00 | 38.00 | 35.00 | 38.00 | ..... | 40.00 |
| Velvet bean meal | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | [3] 43.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Gluten feed | ..... | ..... | 68.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 67.19 | 67.44 | 64.00 | 64.25 | 66.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hominy feed | ..... | ..... | 61.00 | 58.00 | ..... | ..... | 66.00 | ..... | 60.00 | ..... | 60.00 | 58.00 | 58.50 | ..... | ..... |
| Ground barley | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 59.00 | 63.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | [4] 55.00 |
| Beet pulp | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60.00 | ..... | ..... | 57.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 56.00 |

[1] Hay quotations represent average of *cash* sales at these markets. [2] Old. [3] Nominal. [4] Rolled.

### APPROACH OF MILLING MONTHS LESSENS FEED DEMAND.

**Conditions Forecast Plentiful Supplies of Feed Stuffs During Fall and Winter.**

The more active demand for mill feeds during the week ending August 14, largely because of the desire of the trade to anticipate its requirements before the freight rate increase becomes effective, had the effect of advancing the price only to the extent of the additional freight. The tendency of other feeds, apparently not needed at this time, was lower and as milling will be in full swing next month, the trade, according to reports from various sections, is still maintaining a "watchful waiting" policy.

Pasturage conditions with few exceptions are reported as ideal and because of the continued light consumption and prevailing conditions an abundance of feeding stuffs is generally expected this fall and winter.

Feed "to arrive" is obtainable at a considerable discount under spot prices prevailing in most of the markets.

**Prices in General Decline.**

*Wheat mill feeds.*—Prices in most markets declined. Prices for feeds to be forwarded before August 26 were steadier but no interest was shown in future shipment stuff. Spot prices are unchanged to $2 lower on bran. Supplies are fairly good and heavy offerings are expected shortly because of increased output of flour mills. The demand—which was better during the early part of the week than it has been for some time, especially for red dog and flour middlings—dwindled to practically nothing during the last few days.

*Cottonseed meal.*—The demand remains poor. Forty-one per cent meal was offered at $64.50 per ton delivered Philadelphia by jobbers in eastern territory. Prevailing price on old-crop meal in southern markets is lower than last week. Large stocks are reported as still in the hands of dealers and a few mills. Volume of business is small. Hulls are practically off the market. Texas offers 43 per cent meal for September shipment at around $55 f. o. b. Texas common points. Middle-western markets report a fair inquiry for transit meal. Chicago and middle-western markets report conditions as dull and that mixed car-lot shippers reduced prices.

**Gluten Feed Demand Normal.**

*Gluten feed.*—Present demand for gluten feed is about normal. The larger manufacturers report that little difficulty is experienced in securing cars for making shipment. The Cincinnati market reports a good inquiry for gluten feeds by dairy interests. The price as quoted by the largest manufacturers is unchanged from last week. The movement is good.

*Hominy feed.*—The price of hominy feed advanced slightly on account of the strength in cash corn. The demand was spotted and mostly for immediate shipment with guaranty that goods will be in transit before the advance in freight rates. As with other feeds sold on this condition, shippers guarantee to assume additional freight charges if shipping is delayed. Southern markets report stocks as light while middle-western and eastern markets have adequate supplies on hand.

(Concluded on page 123.)

# Foreign Markets

## BELGIUM'S DEMAND FOR COTTON ON INCREASE.

**May Reach Prewar Average—Price of Indian Cotton Important Factor.**

Belgium will consume from 100,000 to 150,000 bales of American cotton during the next cotton year. This estimate compares fairly well with the prewar average exports from the United States of nearly 175,000 bales. The 1919 total was 90,000 bales.

A leading American broker in Ghent, the center of the cotton spinning and weaving industry in Belgium, is of the opinion that about 100,000 bales of American cotton will be needed during the year August 1, 1920, to July 31, 1921, according to a report of the American consul at Antwerp. The president of the syndicate of cotton brokers in Ghent estimates that from 125,000 to 150,000 bales will be needed. He further states that if Indian cotton sells at a normal price, the demand for American cotton will exceed the estimate given below; if, however, the price of Indian cotton is below normal owing to exchange, as is now the case, the demand for American cotton will be much smaller.

**Imports Through Ghent and Antwerp.**

It is estimated that the Belgian consumption for the year prior to August 1, 1920, will be about 100,000 bales. During the current year considerable cotton has been imported through Ghent and Antwerp which was not intended for consumption in Belgium. Owing to the railway congestion in France, and especially to the crowding at the port of Havre, considerable cotton arrived in Belgium for transshipment to northern France and Alsace and some for transshipment to Holland and Germany. It is likely that this will continue to some extent during the next year.

**Ghent Cotton Depot Proposed.**

An American steamship line sending a vessel from New Orleans to Ghent every two weeks carries a cargo of cotton each voyage. An English line operating between Galveston and Ghent maintains a regular monthly service, while a new American line has recently established a monthly service between Savannah and Ghent.

Belgian cotton spinners and textile manufacturers are urging the establishment of a cotton depot at Ghent. They argue that it will not only assist them in securing their own supplies of cotton more economically, but that this city is within easy access of the markets of northern France, Alsace, and Lorraine and a considerable portion of Germany. The only drawback to their plans is the fact that Belgian cotton spinners, instead of assuming the risk of the project themselves, think that American finances ought to develop the movement, whereas American cotton exporters advocate the construction of an inspection depot in Belgium where all raw material may be inspected and graded before shipment.

## Liverpool Tobacco Storage.

The Mersey Docks and Harbor Board informed the American consulate that Liverpool importers are permitted to import 6,000 casks of tobacco for storage during September. The importers have been notified of the quantities that are allotted to them.

## BRITISH MAXIMUM WHOLESALE PRICES OF APPLES.

[Effective Nov. 15, 1920.]

| Kind. | Unit. | British value. | With exchange at (dollars to 1 pound sterling)— | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $3.50. | $3.75. | $4. | $4.25. | $4.8665. |
| | | s. d. | | | | | |
| Home-grown | 112 lbs | 65 0 | $11.03 | $11.81 | $12.60 | $13.39 | $15.33 |
| Nova Scotia | Barrel | 62 0 | 10.85 | 11.63 | 12.40 | 13.18 | 15.09 |
| Maine, Virginia, Western, Canadian | do | 68 0 | 11.90 | 12.75 | 13.60 | 16.58 | 16.55 |
| California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Australasia. | 37-lb. box | 21 6 | 3.76 | 4.03 | 4.30 | 4.57 | 5.23 |
| Do | 40-lb. box | 23 6 | 4.11 | 4.41 | 4.70 | 4.99 | 5.72 |
| All other imported | 112 lbs | 60 0 | 10.50 | 11.25 | 12.00 | 12.75 | 14.58 |

## First Wool Auction Held in Hull, England.

The first auction sale of wool to be held in Hull, England, occurred on July 1. This innovation is expected to place Hull among the leading wool ports of England, being part of the Government scheme to decentralize the trade from London, according to the American consul at Hull.

The sale comprised 888 bales of wool from Victoria and 8,095 bales from New South Wales, Australia. For the present the sales will probably be held monthly, though it is hoped that with the development of the scheme they will become more frequent.

Special provision is being made at the Hull docks to accommodate 90,000 bales. Sheds for exhibiting the wool are being erected, and 18 sheds will soon be ready, the total storage accommodation to be for 50,000 bales. With this space available, it will be possible to discontinue selling by description and to revert to exhibition methods. The storage sheds are being built by the Government, but eventually they will be taken over by the railway companies.

## British Raw Wool Holdings Made Public.

The stocks of raw wool held by the British Government on June 20, 1920, were as follows, according to the census of the Director of Raw Materials. These data include stocks in Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, Boston, and Antwerp. The director stated that while this classification into grades and qualities was only approximate, it could be regarded as reasonably accurate.

Merino combing, 796,579 bales; Merino clothing, 190,780 bales; Merino carbonizing, 125,897 bales; New Zealand crossbred slipes, 135,187 bales; New Zealand crossbred scoured, 157,332 bales; crossbred carbonizing, 192,635 bales; crossbred fifty-sixes and sixties, 500,296 bales; forty-fours and fifties, 534,506 bales; thirty-sixes and forties, 272,342; a total of 2,905,554 bales.

## Average Price of Hay in Chief Countries.

The average prices for hay in various countries for the first quarter of 1920 have been compiled by the Swiss Agricultural Association. The value in foreign currency is given per 100 kilos and has been converted into American money per ton of 2,000 pounds at the rate of exchange prevailing on March 15.

| Country. | Average price per 100 kg. | Average price per ton. |
|---|---|---|
| United States | | $22.31 |
| Canada | | 30.36 |
| Denmark | 30 kroner | 46.54 |
| England | 15.57 shillings [1] | 49.66 |
| France | 39.88 francs | 26.80 |
| Germany | 118 marks | 12.31 |
| Italy | 43.5 lire | 21.54 |
| Netherlands | 10 guldens | 33.57 |
| Norway | 24.2 kroner | 38.64 |
| Scotland | 15.67 shillings [1] | 49.98 |
| Sweden | 21 kroner | 38.48 |
| Switzerland | 35.7 francs | 55.34 |

[1] Per 112 pounds.

## CANADIAN WHEAT DECONTROLLED.

**Canadian Farmers May Form Cooperative Pool to Facilitate Export to Europe.**

The Canadian Wheat Board, whose powers were continued by a recent act of Parliament, will not exercise control over the 1920 wheat crop in Canada, and the marketing of this crop will therefore revert to the usual and normal methods of prewar times, according to the following statement of the Minister of Trade and Commerce:

**Return to Normal Desirable.**

The preference of the Government has been for a return to normal methods of grain marketing as soon as such appeared to be warranted by conditions abroad. The three principal factors which last year decided the Government to establish the wheat board were these:

1. The fact that in Europe all buying of wheat was controlled by the various Governments, either separately or in concert, and that the buying by our principal customers—Great Britain, France, and Italy—was carried on in concert.

**Financing Constituted Problem.**

2. Financial conditions which necessitated advances and credits to foreign Governments, and which could only be adequately met by governmental agencies in Canada in order to insure prompt and continued movement of wheat from the commencement of harvest.

3. The control by the United States of the purchase and sale of wheat and the fixation of prices thereof, together with an embargo on imports of both wheat and flour.

**Governments Again Compete.**

These factors either do not exist or are not in force to the same extent at the present time. From the best information available, it would now appear that while, as far as can be ascertained, European buying will be in a greater or lesser degree controlled by the Governments of practically all countries in Europe dependent upon imports of wheat, there does not seem at the present time reason to believe that the purchase by the various Governments or governmental agencies will not be made independent of each other, both as to transport and purchase, thus constituting conditions of competition that should result in a fair market value being obtained for the Canadian crop.

As a result of this decision the directors of the United Farmers of Alberta agreed to ask the United Grain Growers and the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevators Co. to consider the feasibility of forming a cooperative farmers' pool to market the Canadian 1920 wheat crop in Europe.

## Spanish Olive Oil Exports Restricted.

Before the war large quantities of Spanish olive oil were exported in a crude state to Italy, where it was refined, mixed with Italian oil, and sold as the Italian product. During the war the Italian market was practically closed, and the Spanish producers were forced to introduce modern methods of refining, with the result that to-day a good market for Spanish olive oil exists.

The Government has recently curtailed the exports, however, in order to insure an adequate supply for domestic consumption, by issuing an order requiring the exporter to deposit with the Government 1½ gallons for each gallon exported.

## Fruits and Vegetables

### MIDSUMMER PRICE DECLINE HITS FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

**Potatoes, Cantaloupes, and Watermelons Much Lower—Produce Supplies Liberal.**

Severe declines have occurred in the potato markets during the four weeks ending August 15, and cantaloupes and watermelons have been moderately lower. Peach values held fairly steady. Increased car-lot movement of cantaloupes failed to offset the sharp decrease in watermelons and potatoes. Combined weekly movement of cantaloupes peaches, potatoes, and watermelons is about 3,000 cars less than a month ago, but is about 5 per cent heavier than a year ago.

**Potato Prices Lower.**

*Potatoes.*—A three weeks' decline in the potato markets has cut prices of a month ago in half and carried prices below those prevailing a year ago. The most serious declines occurred during late July when No. 1 Irish Cobblers dropped $3.50 to $3.75 per barrel, carloads f. o. b. at Virginia eastern shore shipping points. It was at this time that car lots of eastern shore stock in Chicago dropped from a range of $13 to $14.50 per barrel to a level of $9 to $10.25 in a week. The more gradual decline following this sharp break has since put car-lot sales in Chicago as low as $6 per barrel. Eastern markets have steadied around $5.50 per barrel compared with an average level close to $11 a month ago. New Jersey began to ship potatoes in volume shortly after July 15. Prices of best Irish Cobblers began the season slightly above $4 per 100 pounds, sacked, carloads f. o. b. at New Jersey shipping points, but soon prices followed the general decline, dropping to $2.65 per 100 pounds, then making a slight recovery to around $2.85, but sagged back by the middle of August to a new low at $2.35 to $2.65.

Heavy shipments about the middle of July may have been responsible for starting potato prices on the downward trend. It is hard, however, to account in this way for the long decline of the past month during a period of decreasing shipments. During the week ending August 12 carload shipments of potatoes were 2,665 cars as compared with 3,722 reported shipped in the week ending July 15. The August 1 potato crop forecast by the Bureau of Crop Estimates is 402,134,000 bushels, compared with the July 1 forecast of 387,586,000 bushels and a total production last season of 357,901,000 bushels.

**Cantaloupe Season Well Advanced.**

*Cantaloupes.*—California is still the leading cantaloupe shipping section. The season at Brawley was about over by the middle of July and in the 10 days following, the weekly carlot movement fell below 900 cars but by the first of August, shipments from the Turlock section were chiefly responsible for a steady gain in the cantaloupe movement which reached about 2,000 cars per week by the middle of August. Prices of California Salmon Tints and Green Meats held at $2.75 to $3.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in carloads f. o. b., cash track, but broke sharply, coincident with the heavier general movement early in August and went as low as $1.15 per crate. Prices then recovered about 50 cents but soon fell back to the low points of early August. While individual consuming markets have shown some weakness in line with the break at shipping points, prices generally have held up well. California cantaloupes were selling August 13 at a general jobbing range of $2.50 to $4.50 per standard crate, compared with a prevailing range July 15 of $3.25 to $4.

**Peach Prices Steady.**

*Peaches.*—Elbertas and Belles have replaced such early Georgia varieties as Hileys, Carmans, and Dixie Queens. Prices have been relatively steady so far this season, 6-basket carriers and bushel baskets of sound good-sized peaches generally ranging from $2.50 to $5 in leading consuming centers. The early Georgia crop was handicapped by considerable wormy stock. Recent arrivals on the peach market are the eastern grown Belles, Carmans, Elbertas, and Greensboros and are selling slightly below the Georgia stock at a range of $2 to $4 per bushel. Movement increased rapidly in late July and early August but fell off rapidly toward the middle of the month. The commercial peach production forecasted August 1 by the Bureau of Crop Estimates was 26,037,000 bushels compared with 25,268,000 bushels July 1 and a total commercial production last season of 29,461,000 bushels.

*Watermelons.*—Markets were well supplied the latter part of July and prices of best Tom Watsons, medium sizes, declined to a range of $50 to $150 per carload f. o. b. cash track to growers at Georgia shipping points and sold as low as $150 to $300 in several leading markets. Movement has since decreased rapidly and prices have shown consequent improvement, advancing at shipping points to a range of $100 to $175, carloads f. o. b. cash track to growers and $300 to $500 bulk per car in important consuming centers.

**Further Declines at Week's Close.**

*During the week* ending August 16 potato prices made further declines and cantaloupe markets broke sharply. Apples and peaches were steady, cabbage somewhat weak and irregular, but watermelon markets continued firm. The week's moderate increases in the shipments of apples, cabbage, cantaloupes, grapes, lettuce, sweet potatoes, watermelons, and potatoes slightly more than offset the lighter movement of cherries, lemons, onions, oranges, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, and tomatoes. Changes in the weekly rate of car-lot shipments, compared with the week before, were relatively slight, about the largest change that occurred being a decrease of 400 cars in the peach movement. Total shipments for the week were 13,273 cars, compared with 13,013 the preceding week and with 12,704 during the corresponding week last year.

### Idaho's Early Potato Crop Moving.

The marketing of the early potato crop around Caldwell, Idaho, began earlier this season than last. The field station of the Bureau of Markets reports the first car shipped July 13 this year as compared with July 21 last year. Since the drop in prices the latter part of July, the movement has halted. Many of the growers will not dig at present prices, preferring to water the fields and delay the maturity of the crop. Many growers report disappointing yields, some as low as 50 sacks per acre.

Shipments have been made under refrigeration exclusively, as the long hauls to market make shipment under ventilation extremely hazardous. Most of the growers are using new bags, many of them being branded. Sales are commonly made in the field on contract for future delivery at the car door. The principal variety grown is the Idaho Rural, with a few Eureka, a white variety.

### *JOBBING PRICE RANGE OF SEASONAL FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.*

*POTATOES, Virginia Eastern Shore, Irish Cobblers No. 1, Barrels.*

| Market. | Carloads received. | This season. Aug. 16. | This season. Aug. 9. | One year ago. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 355 | $3.00–$3.50 | $4.50–$4.87½ | $5.00–$5.25 |
| Boston | 120 | 4.50– 5.00 | 5.50– 6.25 | ..... |
| Baltimore | 46 | 4.00– 4.50 | 5.00– 6.00 | 4.50– 5.50 |
| Chicago | 293 | [1] 5.50– 5.75 | 6.00– 6.25 | ..... |
| Kansas City | 133 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Louis | 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Onley, Va.[2] | .... | ..... | 4.50– 5.00 | ..... |

*CANTALOUPES, California, Turlock District, Salmon Tints and Green Meats, Standards 45's.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 293 | $2.50–$2.75 | $5.25–$5.50 | $2.00–$2.50 |
| Boston | 88 | 2.50– 3.00 | 6.00 | 2.50– 2.75 |
| Baltimore | 14 | ..... | [1] 4.50 | ..... |
| Chicago | 201 | 2.25– 2.50 | 3.75– 4.00 | 2.00– 2.25 |
| Kansas City | 45 | 2.50 | ..... | ..... |
| St. Louis | 39 | 2.50 | 4.00 | 2.25 |
| Turlock, Calif.[2] | .... | 1.00– 1.25 | 1.30– 1.50 | ..... |

*PEACHES, Georgia and Carolina Elbertas, Sixes and bushel baskets.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 277 | $3.50–$4.25 | $3.75–$4.25 | $2.50–$3.00 |
| Boston | 98 | 3.50– 4.50 | 3.50– 4.50 | [3] 3.50– 3.75 |
| Baltimore | 23 | 3.00– 3.25 | 3.00– 3.25 | [4] 2.75– 3.00 |
| Chicago | 151 | 3.50– 3.75 | 2.50– 3.50 | [3] 2.75– 3.25 |
| Kansas City | 75 | [5] 4.50 | 2.00– 3.00 | [3] 3.75 |
| St. Louis | 32 | [3] 3.00– 3.50 | 4.00– 4.50 | [3] 2.75– 3.00 |

*WATERMELONS, Georgia and Carolina Tom Watsons, 20–30 pounds average.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 131 | $300–$500 | $250–$400 | ..... |
| Boston | 82 | 0.60 | 0.40–0.60 | ..... |
| Baltimore | 144 | 225– 425 | 200– 475 | ..... |
| Chicago | 243 | 350– 450 | 350– 470 | [7] $220–$300 |
| Kansas City | 172 | [8] 2.00–2.50 | [8] 2.00–2.50 | [8] 2.00–3.25 |
| St. Louis | 86 | [7] 250– 300 | 400 | [7] 250 |
| Kennett, Mo.[2] | .... | 200– 300 | 300– 425 | 75– 135 |

[1] Car-lot sales.
[2] F. o. b. shipping points.
[3] Arkansas Elbertas.
[4] Maryland and Virginia Carmans.
[5] Illinois Elbertas.
[6] Unit basis.
[7] Missouri Tom Watsons.
[8] Texas Tom Watsons Bulk per 100 pounds.

### *CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.*

| Commodity. | Week ending Aug. 14. | Same week last season. | Previous week this season. | This season to date. | Last season to same date. | Total last season. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apples | 704 | 550 | 614 | 3,147 | 2,388 | 82,766 |
| Cabbage | 218 | 172 | 146 | 14,781 | 9,377 | 23,444 |
| Cantaloupes | 2,151 | 1,299 | 1,956 | 16,063 | 16,821 | 21,954 |
| Cherries | 20 | 7 | 52 | 1,413 | 950 | 1,025 |
| Dry beans | 48 | 185 | 47 | 6,403 | 7,272 | 7,593 |
| Grapes | 575 | 545 | 291 | 1,223 | 1,212 | 30,349 |
| Grapefruit | ..... | 4 | 1 | 11,166 | 6,458 | 6,467 |
| Lemons | 178 | 105 | 193 | 8,169 | 9,506 | 9,636 |
| Lettuce | 262 | 151 | 220 | 10,465 | 5,835 | 7,345 |
| Mixed and bunched vegetables | 188 | 207 | 146 | 7,621 | 6,691 | 11,255 |
| Mixed deciduous fruits | 240 | 208 | 308 | 1,974 | 2,022 | 2,839 |
| Onions | 296 | 403 | 359 | 8,222 | 6,542 | 20,483 |
| Oranges | 291 | 488 | 302 | 44,151 | 45,094 | 50,076 |
| Peaches | 1,403 | 1,728 | 1,813 | 11,427 | 17,753 | 30,923 |
| Pears | 458 | 1,250 | 538 | 3,379 | 3,882 | 10,148 |
| Plums and prunes | 110 | 181 | 130 | 1,216 | 1,738 | 3,224 |
| Sweet potatoes | 135 | 98 | 88 | 308 | 259 | 15,367 |
| Watermelons | 2,685 | 2,052 | 2,536 | 31,297 | 24,901 | 30,950 |
| Tomatoes | 307 | 129 | 413 | 9,213 | 8,691 | 14,469 |
| White potatoes | 3,004 | 2,942 | 2,860 | 39,401 | 31,836 | 159,841 |
| Total | 13,273 | 12,704 | 13,013 | 231,044 | 209,228 | 540,154 |

## DUMPING STORIES ABSURD.

(Continued from front page.)

under unusual conditions would benefit not the "dumper" but rather his competitors. The dumping of consigned products still under the ownership of distant shippers could not be covered up and would immediately subject the guilty person to criminal prosecution. It may be taken, therefore, as axiomatic that dumping for price enhancement is barred by both economic and civil laws.

### Perishables Move Freely.

The one possible exception to the statement that dumping can not benefit the "dumper" is where monopoly conditions exist; and with perishables moving as freely as they do in the United States, from all parts of the country, shipped to numerous dealers by thousands of owners unknown to one another, the arising of monopoly conditions in a market of any size is practically out of the question. The charge of "dumping to keep up prices" was especially absurd in the case of Wilmington, the middle of August, since potatoes produced in the immediate vicinity of the city were being freely hauled in by teams and trucks, making the community practically independent of the rail-shipped potatoes which were supposed to have been dumped.

### Story Run Down.

In its investigation of the Wilmington charge of dumping, the United States Bureau of Markets traced the newspaper story from the reporter who wrote it in good faith through a chain of four informers by word of mouth. The magnitude of the reported dumpings had grown practically with each repetition. The original source of the dumping charges stated that he had not mentioned Wilmington but had said that he had heard of dumpings while in Jersey City some time before. He had seen no dumpings there, however, and he stated further that during the 15 years in which he had worked for the railroad from the tracks of which the dumpings were supposed to have taken place near Wilmington, he had never known of such dumpings.

In running down the story of dumpings in Wilmington a representative of the Bureau of Markets interviewed railroad division superintendents and freight agents, railroad police, dealers, health department officials, and employees of the municipal markets. None of the persons interviewed had heard of the supposed dumpings.

In regard to dumping in general it should be pointed out that occasionally relatively small quantities of produce are condemned by health officials as unfit for food and are dumped, and similarly in some cases railroad companies have found it necessary to throw away produce on which freight has not been paid and for which, because of glut conditions, there is no market. The Bureau of Markets has yet to learn, however, of any case in which produce has been dumped deliberately with the idea of keeping up or increasing prices or otherwise affecting the market.

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**Potatoes in Canada** are reported by the Canadian Bureau of Statistics to be above average yield in Prince Edward Island, a good crop in Nova Scotia, uneven and below average in New Brunswick, about average in Quebec, yielding well in Ontario, and a good crop in British Columbia.

## *GAIN OF 76 PER CENT IN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE INSPECTION WORK OF BUREAU DURING PAST YEAR.*

The steady growth of the produce inspection work of the Bureau of Markets is apparently limited only by the facilities available. During the 12 months ending June 30, an average of about one in seven applications for inspection had to be refused. The actual number of inspections performed was 25,488, compared with 14,493 during the preceding 12 months, an increase of about 76 per cent.

About one-fourth of the inspections were for the railroads. Nearly the same proportion were made at the request of shippers and the rest were asked for by receivers, although many of the applications from dealers were indirectly at the request of the shippers. Inspections were made through 26 main offices, with an average force of about 40 inspectors. During the season, inspections were made by special trips to 150 other points. Most of the inspections were made near the 26 main offices.

Owing largely to the unusual amount of damage by freezing in the Northwest, over 5,000 apple inspections were made, the number being nearly equal to that of potato inspections. The year before, potato inspections were double those of apples, or about in proportion to the relative volume of shipments of the two commodities. The number of produce inspections, although large, is not great in proportion to the total shipments, the relation of inspections to the total shipments of all fruits and vegetables, being between 3 and 4 per cent. Hence, the further expansion of the demand for inspections may be considerable.

The official inspection of supplies for various Government departments has been an important and increasing feature of the work. At New York, 2,770 inspections were made during the 12 months in connection with the supplies for the Navy, and the appointment of special inspectors has been requested at various other points. The official inspections seem to have put a stop to various abuses in connection with the quality, packing, and weight of fruits and vegetables supplied on contract for the Navy.

There was considerable demand during the year for the inspection of imported vegetables and of apples in cold storage.

The number of inspections of fruits and vegetables in July showed a heavy increase over July of the preceding year. The total was 2,296 compared with 1,986 during July, 1919. It was necessary to refuse applications for 1,146 inspections because of lack of time.

At the Great Lakes Naval Training Station in July, inspections were made of 701,173 pounds of fruits and vegetables, an increase of 149,426 pounds over the inspections for June. At New York the naval inspections for July were 311, including 714,655 pounds, of which 2,988 pounds were rejected on account of quality or condition, and a number of other lots were found short-weight or otherwise not complying with specifications.

*Number of inspections arranged by products, for the 12 months ending June 30, 1920.*

| Product. | Number of inspections. | Product. | Number of inspections. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *FRUITS.* | | *VEGETABLES* | |
| Apples | 5,342 | Asparagus | 24 |
| Bananas | 132 | Beans | 61 |
| Cantaloupes | 659 | Cabbage | 2,051 |
| Cherries | 45 | Carrots | 42 |
| Cranberries | 47 | Cauliflower | 153 |
| Grapes | 1,080 | Celery | 403 |
| Grapefruit | 452 | Cucumbers | 156 |
| Lemons | 191 | Lettuce | 615 |
| Oranges | 850 | Onions | 2,147 |
| Peaches | 1,548 | Peas | 32 |
| Pears | 279 | Peppers | 58 |
| Pineapples | 145 | Potatoes | 5,895 |
| Plums | 92 | Rutabagas | 33 |
| Strawberries | 231 | Spinach | 91 |
| Mixed citrus | 56 | Squash | 30 |
| Mixed fruits | 109 | Sweet potatoes | 417 |
| Mixed fruits and vegetables | 22 | Tomatoes | 923 |
| Watermelons | 603 | Turnips | 70 |
| Other fruits | 63 | Mixed vegetables | 223 |
| | | Other vegetables | 108 |
| Total | 11,946 | Total | 13,532 |
| *NUTS.* | | | |
| Chestnuts | 6 | **Grand total, fruit, vegetable, and nut inspections** | 25,488 |
| Coconuts | 2 | | |
| Other nuts | 2 | | |
| Total | 10 | | |

*FRUIT AND VEGETABLE INSPECTIONS, 1919-1920.*

| Station. | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May. | June. | 1919-20 total. | 1918-19 total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | 22 | 19 | 42 | 84 | 56 | 31 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 45 | 20 | 19 | 464 | 98 |
| Baltimore | 114 | 50 | 56 | 58 | 33 | 64 | 41 | 80 | 104 | 79 | 71 | 83 | 833 | 274 |
| Boston | 141 | 107 | 105 | 84 | 96 | 86 | 89 | 97 | 122 | 199 | 134 | 139 | 1,399 | 1,106 |
| Buffalo | 63 | 73 | 33 | 34 | 26 | 17 | 16 | 33 | 35 | 24 | 75 | 106 | 535 | 286 |
| Chicago | 185 | 145 | 275 | 484 | 346 | 638 | 377 | 333 | 404 | 219 | 262 | 447 | 4,115 | 2,302 |
| Cincinnati | 45 | 66 | 65 | 65 | 44 | 67 | 47 | 61 | 76 | 94 | 110 | 140 | 880 | 356 |
| Cleveland | 106 | 66 | 106 | 84 | 57 | 87 | 75 | 92 | 91 | 69 | 124 | 165 | 1,122 | 784 |
| Columbus | 32 | 17 | 42 | 20 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 22 | 36 | 6 | 31 | 38 | 297 | 70 |
| Denver | 35 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 66 | 51 | 3 | 14 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 212 | 184 |
| Des Moines | 38 | 12 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 62 | 124 |
| Detroit | 127 | 89 | 73 | 75 | 45 | 42 | 35 | 52 | 59 | 36 | 55 | 93 | 781 | 694 |
| Fort Worth | 7 | ..... | 15 | 87 | 53 | 73 | 56 | 30 | 45 | 55 | 24 | ..... | 445 | 221 |
| Houston | 4 | 15 | 51 | 39 | 42 | 45 | 47 | 42 | 36 | 28 | 10 | ..... | 359 | 242 |
| Indianapolis | 22 | 24 | 41 | 28 | 44 | 41 | 28 | 62 | 46 | 32 | 39 | 67 | 474 | 358 |
| Jacksonville | 5 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 72 |
| Kansas City | 113 | 57 | 163 | 111 | 176 | 217 | 99 | 87 | 97 | 81 | 72 | 74 | 1,347 | 727 |
| Los Angeles | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 59 |
| Memphis | 7 | 15 | 46 | 41 | 38 | 50 | 47 | 35 | 29 | 43 | 40 | 31 | 422 | 276 |
| Milwaukee | 31 | 21 | 25 | 17 | 21 | 58 | 18 | 40 | 42 | 24 | 35 | 28 | 360 | 56 |
| Minneapolis | 44 | 12 | 27 | 67 | 78 | 31 | 42 | 40 | 63 | 46 | 79 | 48 | 577 | 500 |
| New Orleans | 21 | 60 | 69 | 72 | 57 | 45 | 69 | 73 | 54 | 57 | 32 | 45 | 654 | 294 |
| New York | 140 | 61 | 160 | 171 | 164 | 234 | 191 | 163 | 145 | 195 | 176 | 236 | 2,036 | 2,016 |
| Omaha | 56 | 49 | 93 | 116 | 68 | 39 | 23 | 21 | 32 | 35 | 24 | 37 | 593 | 419 |
| Philadelphia | 153 | 91 | 125 | 143 | 131 | 94 | 135 | 118 | 171 | 103 | 223 | 253 | 1,740 | 420 |
| Pittsburgh | 289 | 294 | 388 | 365 | 299 | 234 | 277 | 263 | 416 | 326 | 286 | 457 | 3,894 | 1,236 |
| Portland | ..... | ..... | 3 | 2 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 46 |
| San Francisco | 1 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 16 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 42 | 80 |
| St. Louis | 141 | 107 | 143 | 111 | 102 | 162 | 74 | 99 | 92 | 75 | 93 | 130 | 1,329 | 932 |
| Washington | 39 | 29 | 40 | 24 | 34 | 48 | 44 | 41 | 67 | 39 | 45 | 46 | 496 | 158 |
| Total | 1,986 | 1,495 | 2,209 | 2,399 | 2,097 | 2,486 | 1,888 | 1,942 | 2,333 | 1,911 | 2,060 | 2,682 | 25,488 | 14,379 |

NOTE.—The offices at Denver, Des Moines, Jacksonville, and San Francisco were discontinued in the respective months in which the last inspections were made. Portland office was closed in March, 1920. Offices at Fort Worth and Houston have been temporarily closed for the summer. The inspection service at Los Angeles has just recently been resumed on a small scale.

## STRAWBERRY RECEIPTS DECLINE.

(Continued from front page.)

ginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, and New York. New Jersey furnished the largest quantity, with 1,940 cars for the four-year period. Receipts at this market from the large producing areas in Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Kentucky were comparatively negligible. Not including home-grown stock, the Philadelphia market receives most of its supplies from Florida, North Carolina, Louisiana, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, these seven States having furnished approximately 1,500 cars, or about 83 per cent of the total receipts of that city.

Nearly 75 per cent of the total supplies for the Pittsburgh market came from Alabama, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Delaware, and Maryland. Two south central States, Missouri and Arkansas, furnished 96 cars during the four-year period, while Florida and North Carolina sent 118 cars.

### Michigan Ships Heavily to Chicago.

The Chicago market received from Michigan fields approximately 1,400 cars, or nearly 30 per cent of the total receipts. Other important States contributing to this market were Louisiana, Tennessee, and Illinois. Receipts from the eastern producing fields of North Carolina, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, and Virginia were practically negligible, while Missouri and Arkansas sent 173 and 153 cars, respectively. The latter State seems to be increasing in importance as a source of supplies for this market. Receipts from Arkansas in 1916 were 23 cars and in 1919 they had increased to 100 cars. Florida sent 106 cars during the four-year period.

Cincinnati receives the bulk of its strawberries from Florida, Alabama, and Tennessee, these three States having furnished 968 cars during the four-year period, or nearly 95 per cent of the total quantity received. It is interesting that receipts from Tennessee did not vary more than four cars for the years 1916, 1917, and 1918.

St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis, and Kansas City did not receive any berries from States east of the Mississippi River, with the exception of Louisiana and a few from Tennessee. Receipts from the early producing States of Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi were practically nothing. Important shipping States for these four markets are Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri for the Twin Cities; Louisiana, Tennessee, and Arkansas for St. Louis; and Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri for Kansas City.

### Berries Seek Nearby Markets.

It appears from the table that the Eastern States of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey do not ship west of Pittsburgh, but Florida ships as far as Chicago. On the other hand, berries from the Middle Western States of Arkansas and Missouri come as far east as Pittsburgh. While Louisiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee ship the most of the berries to the Chicago market, a small number of cars are sent to eastern markets, including New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh.

### Monthly Unloads Given.

The accompanying table will give the months when car-lot receipts from more or less distant points were heaviest at these markets in 1919. Car-lot receipts at these markets were heaviest during May and June, after which they decreased in quantity due to the abundance of home-grown supplies. A few scattering cars were received during January and February for the fancy trade.

## CANTALOUPE SHIPMENTS HALTED BY LOW PRICES.

### Turlock (Calif.) Growers Stop Marketing When Crates Bring Only 65 Cents.

In the California Turlock cantaloupe section many farmers have discontinued shipping because of low market quotations caused by competition from other sections and with home-grown stock in various markets. The local field agent of the Bureau of Markets reports more f. o. b. sales made this year than previously. Demand the middle of August was said to be limited and prices tending lower. Salmon tints sold mostly 65 cents for standard 45's. Quality and condition shows a wide range and is hardly equal to that of early shipments.

Early prices were high but declined steadily, in late July ranging as low as $2.50 per standard crate f. o. b. and some sales on contract for future delivery were made at $1.75. Toward the close of the season much lower figures were quoted, reaching a low point August 12 of 65 to 80 cents, then recovering to a range of $1 to $1.25 August 17. Sales of California Turlocks in consuming markets began at $7 for standard 45's about August 1. After the high opening price the trend was downward and jobbing sales quotations the middle of August reached $2.25 to $3.

## HAY MARKET REVIEW.

(Continued from page 118.)

rates are advanced as the producers are not inclined to sell at lower prices.

Seattle reports that market quiet with little trading. Buyers are said to be paying $18 per ton on track at Yakima Valley points.

A surplus of alfalfa hay in Idaho will probably be available for shipment to eastern markets because of the embargoes against its shipment to the western markets. But little of this hay has been marketed to date.

### Southwestern Prairie in Good Demand.

*Prairie.*—The demand for prairie hay was dull at Omaha and Chicago but good at Kansas City. The quality of the southwestern hay is good, being mostly No. 1 and No. 2, and the 227 cars received at Kansas City were sold at prices from 75 cents to $1 above last week's quotations. There was a good demand for this quality of hay at Chicago also but the receipts were only 10 cars, while arrivals of the Dakota prairie for which the demand is poor, were 55 cars. It is stated that the demand for prairie at Chicago is limited because of the irregularity of the receipts which causes the local consumers to hesitate about adopting it as a permanent feed for their delivery horses.

## *CARLOADS OF STRAWBERRIES UNLOADED AT 10 PROMINENT MARKETS.*

*Unloads by States of Origin for 4 Years.*

| Originating State. | New York. | | | | Philadelphia. | | | | Washington. | | | | Pittsburgh. | | | | Chicago. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 | 1916 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 | 1916 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 | 1916 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 | 1916 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 | 1916 |
| New York | | 84 | 79 | 302 | 353 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New Jersey | | 223 | 254 | 724 | 739 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | | | | 0 | 3 | 0 | 25 | | | | |
| Delaware | | 53 | 143 | 401 | 249 | 5 | 13 | 24 | 65 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 54 | 148 | 84 | | | |
| Maryland | | 164 | 232 | 587 | 49 | 24 | 34 | 73 | 70 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 22 | 53 | 63 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Virginia | | 48 | 94 | 246 | 185 | 86 | 72 | 178 | 161 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| North Carolina | | 227 | 247 | 308 | 275 | 72 | 114 | 155 | 98 | 35 | 13 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 17 | 14 | 12 | | | | |
| South Carolina | | 0 | 7 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | |
| Florida | | 26 | 56 | 158 | 172 | 18 | 23 | 64 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 37 | 26 | 14 | 29 |
| Ohio | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 8 | 20 | 34 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Indiana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 87 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| Illinois | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 104 | 42 | 70 | 314 |
| Michigan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 380 | 252 | 484 | 278 |
| Wisconsin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Iowa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 51 | 9 | 0 | 3 |
| Missouri | | 10 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | 18 | 0 | 2 | 14 | 45 | 59 | 4 | 65 |
| Kentucky | | 0 | 10 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 41 | 22 | 5 | | | | | 25 | 65 | 62 | 68 | 10 | 49 | 52 | 30 |
| Tennessee | | 7 | 40 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 12 | 10 | | | | | 31 | 23 | 61 | 130 | 187 | 226 | 192 | 295 |
| Alabama | | 5 | 8 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | 28 | 45 | 3 | 33 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 0 |
| Mississippi | | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 2 | | | | | 2 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 12 | 5 | 6 | 25 |
| Louisiana | | 37 | 23 | 13 | 1 | 17 | 0 | 3 | 12 | | | | | 23 | 11 | 19 | 58 | 202 | 39 | 47 | 594 |
| Arkansas | | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 2 | 9 | 11 | 40 | 100 | 10 | 20 | 23 |
| All other | | 2 | 11 | 7 | [1]23 | 1 | 1 | 146 | 58 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 14 | 27 | 4 | 143 | 9 | 11 |
| Total | | 898 | 1207 | 2771 | 2780 | 243 | 304 | 679 | 585 | 50 | 18 | 10 | 7 | 166 | 271 | 435 | 644 | 1246 | 876 | 910 | 1669 |

| Originating State. | Cincinnati. | | | | Minneapolis. | | | | St. Paul. | | | | St. Louis. | | | | Kansas City. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 | 1916 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 | 1916 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 | 1916 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 | 1916 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 | 1916 |
| Florida | 32 | 10 | 23 | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | | | | |
| Wisconsin | | | | | 6 | 2 | 25 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Iowa | | | | | 5 | 7 | 17 | 17 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| Missouri | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 45 | 75 | 87 | 29 | 23 | 57 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 27 | 31 | 10 |
| Kansas | | | | | 0 | 0 | 9 | 18 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 27 | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 5 | 8 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tennessee | 102 | 157 | 153 | 159 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | | | | | 4 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 |
| Alabama | 90 | 78 | 78 | 86 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mississippi | 0 | 1 | 14 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Louisiana | | | | | 9 | 10 | 45 | 54 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49 | 2 | 26 | 12 | 46 |
| Texas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 19 |
| Arkansas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 34 | 52 | 4 | 133 | 19 | 15 | 6 | 58 | 37 | [2]76 | 83 | 109 | 38 | 46 | 81 | 138 |
| California | | | | | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| All other | 0 | 1 | 16 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 6 |
| Total | 232 | 255 | 287 | 251 | 101 | 119 | 199 | 318 | 58 | 52 | 82 | 180 | 45 | [2]77 | 89 | 181 | 50 | 100 | 173 | 221 |

*Unloads by Months for 1919.*

| Cities. | Total. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May. | June. | July. | Cities. | Total. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May. | June. | July. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 898 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 70 | 464 | 342 | 7 | St. Louis | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 2 | 0 |
| Chicago | 1,246 | 14 | 5 | 12 | 137 | 383 | 595 | [3]100 | Kansas City | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 7 | 0 |
| Philadelphia | 243 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 40 | 180 | 18 | 1 | Washington | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 30 | 18 | 0 |
| Pittsburgh | 166 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 77 | 66 | 1 | Minneapolis | 101 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 58 | 36 | 2 |
| Cincinnati | 232 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 69 | 148 | 11 | 0 | St. Paul | 58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 35 | 16 | 0 |

[1] Probably mostly Maryland. [2] Estimated. [3] Includes 14 cars unloaded in August.

## Chicago Potato Market Near Low Mark of Present Season.

A new low point in the Chicago market on new potatoes was reached Friday, August 13, prices having steadily declined from an opening of $24 per barrel for Florida Spaulding Rose to $5.75 to $6 per barrel for Virginia Cobblers and $3.25 to $3.50 per 100 pounds for New Jersey sacked Cobblers, with Kaw Valley Early Ohios selling mostly at $3.25. Contrary to some other years, the fall has not been rapid, although since the 1st of August sharp declines have taken place. Dealers predicted that with Chicago topping the New York market from $2 to $3 per barrel, much stock intended for the latter market would be diverted to Chicago and that an oversupplied market would result. While it is true that supplies have at times run up to 150 to 175 cars on track, this supply could easily be absorbed by a normal rate of movement. However, when potatoes were selling around $11 per barrel in car lots the demand naturally fell off, and 150 or 175 cars became a heavy supply.

Shipments from Virginia ordinarily require from 10 to 11 days, but this year many cars have been delayed from 5 to 10 days beyond the regular time, and as these delays have invariably hit a declining market, dealers have lost heavily, particularly those handling eastern barreled stock.

The northern season is now opening, and there is much speculation regarding the prevailing prices at country loading points at storing time. Buyers armed with Bureau of Crop Estimates figures released on August 10, estimating the crop at slightly in excess of 400,000,000 bushels, are talking low prices, while reports from the country show that the farmer, having in mind early quotations this season, is talking high prices, so it now seems likely that there will be less buying for country storage in the Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin district than in former years. Minnesota stock is showing up in poor shape thus far, being dirty, immature, and poorly graded. The same is true of the small amount of Wisconsin stock that has arrived. This is usually true of first stock from a new shipping section.

## FEED MARKET REVIEW.

(Continued from page 118.)

*Alfalfa meal.*—Northwestern and middlewestern markets report liberal offerings from Idaho and Washington alfalfa meal mills. Because of the slow demand for mixed feeds, feed mixers are not buying so heavily as usual at this time of the year. Colorado mills quote No. 1 meal at $35 delivered Kansas City. Stocks are fair and the movement good.

*Linseed meal.*—Several markets report quotations from $2 to $2.50 per ton lower than last week. There was a fair inquiry for prompt shipment but as the majority of buyers seem to expect lower prices, inquiries for later shipment did not result in many sales. Stocks are good and the demand has shown considerable abatement. Mills report the car situation as fair and improving.

### Rye Middlings Weak.

*Other feeds.*—Rye middlings display a weak tendency on heavier receipts, and sales in the Richmond, Va., section were reported as low as $56 per ton. Copra cake is in good supply in Pacific coast markets and is quoted on a basis around $40. Beet pulp stocks are rather light. Imported material is offered around $57 f. o. b. New York sacked for October delivery. Irish dried brewers grains due New York are quoted at $58. None of the markets report a shortage of feeds and supplies appear adequate to meet the demand.

## More Danish Butter to Arrive Soon in United States.

More than 1,000,000 pounds of butter are on the way to the United States from Denmark, according to a cablegram for the Bureau of Markets from the American consul general at Copenhagen. The *Frederick VIII* sailed on August 5 with 537,168 pounds; the *Dorttningholm* on August 10, carrying 223,760 pounds; and the *United States* on August 12, with 289,960 pounds; making a total of 1,050,888 pounds.

## Market for Georgia Peach Crop Not Satisfactory.

Another unsatisfactory season for Georgia peach shippers is drawing to a close. The yield was heavy, but losses occurred because of the failure of the fruit to carry to market in good condition. A great deal of stock showed decay and defects on arriving at distribution points. Most of the crop was sold on contract to buyers in the producing sections and accordingly a great part of the losses fell upon dealers. The cause of the trouble seems to have been the heavy rainfall which in April was nearly twice the usual amount, and in some other months was more than is usually needed, thus interfering with spraying operations and harvesting. Peaches were damaged by curculio beetles and often were in poor shipping condition.

The occurrence of two successive seasons of damage from such causes may result in a movement among growers to unite for resisting the various pests and diseases. The price for early varieties at shipping points in June ranged from $1.50 to $2 per bushel or 6-basket carrier. In late June, Carmans and midseason varieties were selling at $2 to $2.25. In the early part of July Hileys ranged from $2 to $2.76. Elbertas opened about the middle of July at $3 and sold at $2.75 to $3 throughout the month, but comparatively few peaches were sold at these prices, most of the shipments showing wormy condition and being shipped on consignment because unattractive to local buyers. These off-quality peaches brought low prices in northern markets. Probably the season would have been satisfactory if the quality and size of the fruit had been up to standard.

*1920 Jobbing Price Range, Georgia Sixes, by Cities.*

| Week ending— | Variety. | Boston. | Cincinnati. | Chicago. | New York. | Philadelphia. | Pittsburgh. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 14 | Uneedas | $3.50–$4.00 | $2.75–$3.00 | $2.50–$3.50 | $3.00–$4.00 | $2.50–$3.25 | $3.50–$3.75 |
| June 21 | .....do | 1.50– 3.50 | 2.00– 2.50 | 2.50– 3.25 | 1.75– 3.00 | 2.00– 3.00 | 2.00– 2.75 |
| June 28 | Early Rose | 2.50– 4.25 | 2.25– 2.85 | 2.50– 3.00 | 3.50– 4.50 | 3.00– 3.50 | 3.25– 3.50 |
| July 5 | Carmans | | 2.75– 3.25 | 2.75– 3.75 | 4.00– 5.00 | 3.75– 5.00 | 4.00– 4.25 |
| July 12 | Hileys | 3.50– 5.00 | 2.75– 3.50 | 3.50– 4.00 | 3.50– 5.50 | 2.75– 4.00 | 3.00– 4.00 |
| July 19 | .....do | 2.50– 4.00 | 2.50– 3.00 | 2.50– 3.50 | 3.50– 6.50 | 2.50– 3.50 | 2.50– 3.50 |
| July 26 | Elbertas | 5.50 | 2.50– 3.50 | 2.50– 4.00 | 3.50– 4.50 | 2.00– 4.00 | 2.50– 2.75 |
| Aug. 2 | .....do | 4.00– 5.50 | 3.00– 4.00 | 2.50– 4.50 | 3.75– 5.00 | 2.00– 3.50 | 2.50– 4.50 |
| Aug. 9 | .....do | 3.50– 4.50 | 3.00– 4.00 | 3.00– 4.25 | 3.00– 4.25 | 2.00– 3.50 | 3.25– 5.00 |
| Aug. 16 | .....do | 3.50– 4.50 | | 3.50– 3.75 | 3.50– 4.25 | | 3.25– 3.75 |

## Heavy Watermelon Crop in Southeast Increases Commission Sales.

The main shipping points for watermelons in Florida and Georgia are in the districts about Ocala, Fla., and Thomasville and Macon, Ga. At these points, most of the large distributors make their headquarters during the shipping season.

Ordinarily most of the melons are bought by the carload, f. o. b. cash track by large distributing firms whose agents have offices located either in the melon territory or in some northern market and whose buyers visit almost every important shipping point. Melons are bought also by speculative buyers. When buyers fail to take all the stocks offered, the melons are sometimes consigned to commission dealers. On account of very heavy shipments from Georgia this season, which caused a demoralized market at one time, more melons were shipped on consignment than at any time in recent years.

The leading varieties are the Tom Watson, Irish Gray, and Excell. The Watsons comprise about 90 per cent of the crop and are the favorite with practically all shippers. The color is dark green while the skin of the Irish Gray is light in color. The Watson is also an earlier maturing melon than the Irish Gray and seems to stand shipment better. Excells are planted to some extent in Georgia and are popular among South Carolina growers. The yield in the Florida-Georgia section should reach about one-half car per acre, but often fails to average more than one-third car per acre.

The melons are loaded in cars, preferably of the ventilator type, in bulk on a bedding of straw. If the car has been used for commodities that might injure the melons, the sides are papered up to the height to which the melons are loaded. The melons are placed lengthwise in the car four or five tiers high, depending upon the size of the melons. Those of 25 pounds average weight and smaller are loaded in five tiers and the larger sizes in four tiers. The classification of the melons is usually determined by the number in the standard ventilated car, a thousand melons to the car making about a 25-pound average.

Car lot shipments were 6,698 cars from Florida, compared with 3,878 cars last season and 2,179 in 1918. Georgia shipped 10,687 cars to August 14, compared with 8,934 last year to corresponding date. The total from Georgia probably will be one-fourth larger than last season's movement.

## Details Given of Packing Regulations for Export Fruit.

In view of numerous inquiries relative to the new regulations requiring the wiring of boxes of export fruit which was referred to in The Market Reporter for July 17, page 40, the secretary of the North Atlantic U. K. Freight Conference has furnished the Bureau of Markets with a copy of the decision as follows:

"That effective for all shipments leaving point of origin on and after July 15, 1920, apples and/or other green or citrus fruits in boxes must be strapped or wired; also, that all dried fruits, canned goods, including canned meats and goods packed in jars and/or bottles, shall be charged 10 cents per 100 pounds in addition to the individual rates of the line over which the commodity is shipped, unless containers are strapped or wired."

# MONTHLY COLD STORAGE REPORT.

## Cold Storage Holdings August 1.

| Commodity. | Reported for Aug. 1, 1920. | | Estimated holdings of storages not reported. | | Total holdings Aug. 1, 1920, including estimates. | Total holdings Aug. 1, 1919. | Total holdings Aug. 1, 1918. | Increase or decrease Aug. 1, 1920, compared with Aug. 1, 1919. | | Increase or decrease Aug. 1, 1920, compared with Aug. 1, 1918. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Storages. | Quantity. | Storages. | Quantity. | | | | Quantity. | Per cent. | Quantity. | Per cent. |
| *BUTTER (pounds).* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Creamery | 252 | 96,951,179 | 11 | 3,044,947 | 99,996,126 | 123,545,670 | 88,304,925 | — 23,549,544 | — 19.1 | + 11,691,201 | + 13.2 |
| Packing stock | 77 | 2,790,050 | 4 | 107,269 | 2,897,319 | 3,073,741 | 5,275,636 | — 176,422 | — 5.7 | — 2,378,317 | — 45.1 |
| *CHEESE (pounds).* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| American | 319 | 50,483,086 | 17 | 851,057 | 51,334,143 | 62,645,144 | 48,803,893 | — 11,311,001 | — 18.1 | + 2,530,250 | + 5.2 |
| Swiss, including block | 99 | 2,952,756 | 2 | 26,003 | 2,978,759 | 2,017,211 | 439,143 | + 961,548 | + 47.7 | + 2,539,616 | +578.3 |
| Brick and Munster | 122 | 2,001,146 | 5 | 38,746 | 2,039,892 | 845,020 | 530,927 | + 1,194,872 | +141.4 | + 1,508,965 | +284.2 |
| Limburger | 88 | 1,036,561 | 3 | 41,450 | 1,077,991 | 834,344 | 438,725 | + 243,647 | + 29.2 | + 639,266 | +145.7 |
| Cottage, pot and bakers' | 63 | 5,584,209 | 2 | 186,631 | 5,770,840 | 6,957,458 | 2,402,068 | — 1,186,618 | — 17.1 | + 3,368,772 | +140.2 |
| Cream and Neufchatel | 24 | 225,592 | 0 | 0 | 225,592 | 333,758 | 220,004 | — 108,166 | — 32.4 | + 5,588 | + 2.5 |
| All other | 72 | 6,305,833 | 3 | 9,962 | 6,315,795 | 4,761,518 | 3,957,148 | + 1,554,277 | + 32.6 | + 2,358,647 | + 59.6 |
| *EGGS.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cases | 338 | 6,592,165 | 15 | 252,660 | 6,844,825 | 7,849,778 | 6,568,494 | — 1,004,953 | — 12.8 | + 276,331 | + 4.2 |
| Frozen (pounds) | 159 | 19,584,272 | 9 | 389,940 | 19,974,212 | 19,023,799 | 15,239,623 | + 950,413 | + 5.0 | + 4,734,589 | + 31.1 |
| *POULTRY (pounds).* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Broilers | 150 | 2,505,379 | 5 | 102,659 | 2,608,038 | 6,155,519 | 1,604,847 | — 3,547,481 | — 57.6 | + 1,003,191 | + 62.5 |
| Roasters | 139 | 2,476,379 | 4 | 88,002 | 2,564,381 | 7,260,089 | 1,469,159 | — 4,695,708 | — 64.7 | + 1,095,222 | + 74.5 |
| Fowls | 159 | 5,058,453 | 8 | 124,316 | 5,182,769 | 7,349,049 | 5,841,367 | — 2,166,280 | — 29.5 | — 658,598 | — 11.3 |
| Turkeys | 140 | 1,763,025 | 4 | 47,555 | 1,810,580 | 4,390,033 | 3,986,166 | — 2,579,453 | — 58.8 | — 1,275,586 | — 41.3 |
| Miscellaneous poultry | 176 | 9,960,482 | 4 | 59,684 | 10,020,166 | 15,418,095 | 6,754,051 | — 5,397,929 | — 35.0 | + 3,266,115 | + 48.4 |
| *MEATS (pounds).* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beef, frozen | 283 | 75,882,631 | 14 | 2,367,531 | 78,250,162 | 159,278,573 | 180,962,160 | — 81,028,411 | — 50.9 | —102,711,998 | — 56.8 |
| Pork, frozen | 296 | 150,639,200 | 16 | 7,563,239 | 158,202,439 | 131,137,303 | 91,519,337 | + 27,065,136 | + 20.6 | + 66,683,102 | + 72.9 |
| Lamb and mutton, frozen | 166 | 2,273,290 | 4 | 78,090 | 2,351,380 | 7,263,304 | 3,150,493 | — 4,911,924 | — 67.6 | — 799,113 | — 25.4 |
| Beef, cured | 276 | 22,434,519 | 24 | 1,544,250 | 23,978,769 | 30,943,145 | 28,064,707 | — 6,964,376 | — 22.5 | — 4,085,938 | — 14.6 |
| Pork, dry salt | 384 | 367,450,056 | 31 | 14,460,091 | 381,910,147 | 366,546,935 | 370,203,443 | + 15,363,212 | + 4.2 | + 11,706,704 | + 3.2 |
| Pork, pickled | 482 | 365,765,854 | 47 | 21,760,115 | 387,525,969 | 384,763,765 | 365,940,723 | + 2,762,204 | + 0.7 | + 21,585,246 | + 5.9 |
| Lard | 532 | 186,675,161 | 51 | 6,787,760 | 193,462,921 | 100,477,624 | 102,410,661 | + 92,985,297 | + 92.5 | + 91,052,260 | + 88.9 |
| Miscellaneous meats | 352 | 75,489,736 | 25 | 4,437,387 | 79,927,123 | 91,447,739 | 79,959,303 | — 11,520,656 | — 12.6 | — 32,180 | — 0.04 |

These tables include quantities held in both cold-storage warehouses and packing-house plants. The cured-meat figures include meats in process of curing as well as meats fully cured. The total holdings for August 1, 1920, include under cured beef, 8,635,242 pounds in process of cure and 15,343,527 pounds fully cured; under dry salt pork, 80,734,968 pounds in process of cure and 301,175,179 pounds fully cured; under pickled pork, 226,388,672 pounds in process of cure and 161,137,297 pounds fully cured.

The estimated holdings of storages not reported are based on the holdings reported by these concerns for the preceding month. The total holdings for August 1 will be revised after complete figures have been received, and the corrected figures will be found in the column for August 1 in the report for September 1. The corrected total holdings for July 1 are given below.

The reporting cold-storage warehouses include places artificially or mechanically cooled to or below a temperature of 45° F., in which food products are placed and held for 30 days or more. There are approximately 1,350 such houses reporting monthly, although the number holding and reporting each separate commodity is much smaller. These reports do not include apples, cheese, and certain quantities of lard and cured meats in common storage, nor fresh meats, lard, cured meats, and relatively small quantities of butter and eggs temporarily in branch houses of slaughtering concerns or in the refrigerators of dealers in process of current distribution.

| *Holdings on July 1, 1920, 1919, and 1918, with Increases or Decreases During Each July.* | | | | | | | *Receipts and Deliveries During July.* (Incomplete, see note.) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commodity. | Total holdings July 1, 1920. | Total holdings July 1, 1919. | Total holdings July 1, 1918. | Increase or decrease during July, 1920. | Increase or decrease during July, 1919. | Increase or decrease during July, 1918. | Storages reporting. | Aug. 1, 1920, holdings. | Receipts during July, 1920. | Deliveries during July, 1920. |
| *BUTTER* (pounds). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Creamery | 52,526,043 | 90,158,103 | 49,140,448 | +47,470,083 | +33,387,567 | +39,164,477 | 242 | 96,504,027 | 56,069,037 | 10,019,492 |
| Packing stock | 1,915,599 | 1,908,473 | 4,779,124 | + 981,720 | + 1,165,268 | + 496,512 | 73 | 2,750,594 | 1,426,781 | 514,386 |
| *CHEESE* (pounds). | | | | | | | | | | |
| American | 29,654,481 | 37,501,294 | 30,053,955 | +21,679,662 | +25,143,850 | +18,749,938 | 304 | 49,228,401 | 30,883,924 | 10,180,830 |
| Swiss, including block | 2,088,195 | 1,002,707 | 205,254 | + 890,564 | + 1,014,504 | + 233,889 | 95 | 2,717,727 | 1,674,455 | 871,139 |
| Brick and Munster | 1,849,716 | 879,735 | 416,253 | + 190,176 | — 34,715 | + 114,674 | 115 | 1,961,642 | 1,596,129 | 1,379,373 |
| Limburger | 595,146 | 689,905 | 233,414 | + 482,845 | + 144,439 | + 205,311 | 79 | 833,391 | 606,125 | 262,338 |
| Cottage, pot and bakers' | 5,135,402 | 6,601,431 | 2,116,686 | + 635,438 | + 356,027 | + 285,382 | 62 | 5,564,515 | 1,030,412 | 428,643 |
| Cream and Neufchatel | 206,739 | 227,992 | 218,737 | + 18,853 | + 105,766 | + 1,267 | 21 | 223,808 | 89,329 | 68,932 |
| All other | 4,974,138 | 4,503,604 | 1,980,957 | + 1,341,657 | — 257,914 | + 1,976,191 | 67 | 6,288,103 | 2,084,988 | 742,144 |
| *EGGS.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cases | 6,747,077 | 7,658,841 | 6,554,486 | + 97,748 | + 190,937 | + 14,008 | 324 | 6,540,217 | 443,332 | 338,190 |
| Frozen (pounds) | 17,388,427 | 16,471,920 | 12,895,203 | + 2,585,785 | + 2,551,879 | + 2,344,420 | 156 | 19,385,203 | 6,831,697 | 4,395,557 |
| *POULTRY* (pounds). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Broilers | 3,051,572 | 7,409,029 | 1,318,455 | — 445,534 | — 1,253,510 | + 286,392 | 146 | 2,473,808 | 1,028,258 | 1,470,926 |
| Roasters | 5,018,770 | 10,293,711 | 2,327,564 | — 2,454,389 | — 3,033,622 | — 858,405 | 136 | 2,474,077 | 1,192,476 | 3,614,432 |
| Fowls | 3,984,730 | 9,571,682 | 4,359,716 | + 1,198,039 | — 2,222,633 | + 1,481,651 | 155 | 5,022,690 | 3,424,672 | 2,211,462 |
| Turkeys | 2,431,746 | 5,378,098 | 4,236,163 | — 621,166 | — 988,065 | — 1,149,997 | 137 | 1,769,456 | 327,046 | 936,230 |
| Miscellaneous poultry | 10,303,272 | 16,559,020 | 5,409,791 | — 283,106 | — 1,140,925 | + 1,344,260 | 172 | 9,930,332 | 3,355,697 | 3,639,210 |
| *MEATS* (pounds). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beef, frozen | 95,296,702 | 162,638,789 | 154,638,197 | —17,046,540 | — 3,360,216 | +26,323,963 | 277 | 75,539,042 | 9,874,766 | 26,967,958 |
| Pork, frozen | 170,054,431 | 155,263,362 | 98,346,479 | —11,851,992 | —24,126,059 | — 6,827,142 | 289 | 150,187,246 | 36,793,097 | 47,738,417 |
| Lamb and mutton, frozen | 4,310,527 | 7,278,826 | 2,428,610 | — 1,959,147 | — 15,522 | + 721,883 | 163 | 2,190,687 | 703,971 | 2,645,011 |
| Beef, cured | 26,355,203 | 29,244,319 | 21,968,115 | — 2,376,434 | + 1,698,826 | + 6,096,592 | 271 | 22,278,240 | 8,104,305 | 10,531,190 |
| Pork, dry salt | 408,680,656 | 381,736,178 | 402,548,539 | —26,770,509 | —15,189,243 | —32,345,096 | 375 | 364,861,820 | 61,607,358 | 89,102,169 |
| Pork, pickled | 403,718,851 | 422,387,012 | 372,347,028 | —16,192,882 | —37,623,247 | — 6,406,305 | 475 | 359,487,017 | 146,823,002 | 161,329,801 |
| Lard | 193,315,999 | 92,131,516 | 107,870,803 | + 146,922 | + 8,346,168 | — 5,460,142 | 516 | 171,733,406 | 94,945,792 | 93,253,273 |
| Miscellaneous meats | 86,047,081 | 95,908,461 | 77,469,846 | — 6,119,958 | — 4,460,722 | + 2,489,457 | | | | |

Under "Receipts and deliveries" it will be noted that the number of storages and the quantity are both smaller than similar figures in the earlier part of the table. This is due to the fact that not all storages have reported receipts and deliveries. Accordingly, it will be understood that the figures for receipts and deliveries are to that extent incomplete.

For cured meats the column headed "Receipts during July, 1920," shows the quantities placed in cure during the month and not the quantities received by cold-storage plants. For lard this column indicates the quantity manufactured during the month.

## MEATS IN COLD STORAGE LESS THAN YEAR AGO.

### Slight Decrease in Total—Cured Meats and Frozen Pork Show Increase.

The total stocks of meats in cold-storage warehouses and packing-house plants on August 1 were 5 per cent less than in 1919 and 1 per cent less than in 1918, but cured meats and frozen pork showed large increases. Stocks of the latter were 158,000,000 pounds compared with 131,000,000 last year and 91,500,000 in 1918. Frozen beef showed a decrease of 81,000,000 pounds under 1919 and nearly 103,000,000 under 1918. At the average rate of distribution for the calendar year, these meat stocks represent a 90 days' supply of all meats and a 103 days' supply of cured meats.

There was practically no change in the lard stocks during the month of July. Although the production amounted to 95,000,000 pounds, the deliveries were the same amount. The stocks were almost double those of the preceding two years.

The creamery butter holding increased from 52,500,000 pounds on July 1 to almost 100,000,000 pounds on August 1, but they were still 23,500,000 pounds under last year's stocks.

The cheese stocks amounted to about 69,750,000 pounds of which more than 51,000,000 pounds were American style cheese. This is 11 per cent less than was held in 1919 but 23 per cent more than on the same date in 1918.

The 22,000,000 pounds of frozen poultry was 45 per cent less than the 1919 stocks, but 18 per cent more than was held in 1918. There was a decrease of nearly 5,250,000 pounds during the month.

## LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Continued from page 115.)

The closing top at Chicago of $15.90 was 40 cents lower for the week. Kansas City's closing top at $15.40 was 30 cents lower, with bulk of sales registering 25 to 40 cents declines for the week. Omaha kept the bulk of sales the same on both Saturdays at $14 to $14.75, current receipts there continuing to consist mostly of strong weight butchers and packing sows. Omaha's closing top at $15.25 was 50 cents lower and the light and medium weights generally 25 to 50 cents lower than Saturday previous.

#### Closing Prices Lower.

*Sheep.*—An increase of about 47,000 in receipts at 10 markets over the week previous, which represented generous marketings of both western and native stock, the continued comatose condition of the wool and skin markets, and further declines in the markets for dressed lamb and mutton, credited in part to the unloading of liberal supplies of the New Zealand frozen product at New York, although little or none of the latter was sold during the week, proved to be bearish influences in the trade on sheep and lambs on foot during the week under review. The downward trend noted during the week previous was emphasized. At the close of the week prices on most classes were at the lowest levels of the period, lambs going for slaughter at declines ranging from 75 cents to $1.50, while fat sheep slumped from 25 cents to $1.25 in extremes, Kansas City showing the least and Chicago the most loss. Fat yearlings at the last named point declined $1.50 to $2 per 100 pounds.

Feeder stock held up comparatively well, selling closer to fat classes than at any preceding time this season; in fact, best feeding lambs sold on a parity with many good fat lambs at Omaha and Chicago. At the week's close $13 stopped most anything in the lamb line at Chicago and $12 to $12.35 was buying choice westerns at Omaha. Best feeders closed at $12.50 at Chicago and at $12 at Omaha. Many cull native lambs sold down to $7.50 at Chicago and to $7 and below at Kansas City and East St. Louis, taking almost unprecedented discounts from good fat lambs, a condition due in large measure at least to the unsatisfactory condition of the pelt market.

Not taking present higher costs of slaughtering and distribution into consideration, packers assert that carcasses of lambs now costing $13 per 100 pounds on foot are figuring as high as lambs laid in a year ago at a live cost of $17.50, as credits on pelts are now figured 3½ cents per pound less and offal 1 cent per pound less than a year ago. This is one of the big factors in the present depressed condition of the market for both sheep and lambs and a situation that in trade opinion will need to be remedied before any material or lasting upturn in prices for bovine stock can reasonably be expected.

*Opening, August 16.*—Under fairly liberal receipts, cattle trade was steady to lower at most points although good and choice fed steers advanced 25 to 50 cents at Omaha where a $17 top was made. A full load of prime tidy-weight steers touched $17.50 at Chicago. Declines of 25 cents or more were the rule on grassy steers.

Hogs opened mostly 10 to 25 cents higher and again reached $16 at East St. Louis and Chicago, but most of the advance was lost before the close.

Sheep and lambs sold steady to lower. Best range lambs sold at $13 at Chicago, $12.60 at Kansas City, and $12.30 at Omaha, while very good Montana wethers cashed at $7.90 at Chicago.

## COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS BY SECTIONS, AUGUST 1.

| Commodity. | New England. | Middle Atlantic. | South Atlantic. | North Central East. | North Central West. | South Central. | Western North. | Western South. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *BUTTER* (pounds). | | | | | | | | |
| Creamery | 19,668,751 | 34,175,125 | 1,650,493 | 26,378,485 | 8,361,334 | 2,286,969 | 2,836,891 | 4,638,078 |
| Packing stock | 2,661 | 706,819 | 762,292 | 932,044 | 362,942 | 58,849 | 17,073 | 54,639 |
| *CHEESE* (pounds). | | | | | | | | |
| American | 3,930,906 | 16,175,068 | 2,645,976 | 21,520,795 | 2,072,623 | 1,733,116 | 527,726 | 2,727,983 |
| Swiss, including block | 2,634 | 1,162,472 | 29,824 | 1,553,182 | 62,191 | 10,060 | 9,683 | 148,713 |
| Brick and Munster | 3,396 | 85,371 | 3,249 | 1,475,289 | 314,952 | 28,362 | 9,445 | 119,828 |
| Limburger | 0 | 297,625 | 150 | 665,859 | 40,340 | 3,679 | 8,781 | 61,557 |
| Cottage, pot and bakers' | 336,437 | 2,347,800 | 54,589 | 2,766,537 | 160,090 | 0 | 75,747 | 29,640 |
| Cream and Neufchatel | 39,705 | 145,184 | 0 | 19,027 | 3,596 | 1,738 | 16,342 | 0 |
| All other | 16,442 | 3,128,104 | 40,650 | 2,443,243 | 257,710 | 30,532 | 16,924 | 382,190 |
| *EGGS.* | | | | | | | | |
| Cases | 726,300 | 1,902,098 | 92,845 | 2,040,782 | 1,215,924 | 387,769 | 110,790 | 368,317 |
| Frozen (pounds) | 634,087 | 4,919,928 | 791,318 | 7,426,937 | 4,491,790 | 421,655 | 729,416 | 559,081 |
| *POULTRY* (pounds). | | | | | | | | |
| Broilers | 346,042 | 1,283,851 | 71,062 | 132,204 | 135,959 | 81,433 | 69,117 | 488,370 |
| Roasters | 196,997 | 1,682,217 | 48,180 | 477,223 | 52,752 | 14,739 | 12,453 | 79,820 |
| Fowls | 765,496 | 2,565,981 | 133,567 | 988,985 | 304,432 | 84,138 | 106,809 | 233,361 |
| Turkeys | 200,979 | 778,951 | 82,064 | 515,272 | 58,132 | 16,265 | 4,986 | 153,931 |
| Miscellaneous poultry | 909,806 | 7,125,290 | 38,375 | 910,463 | 675,615 | 81,155 | 28,032 | 251,430 |
| *MEATS* (pounds). | | | | | | | | |
| Beef, frozen | 11,530,049 | 12,924,513 | 1,470,111 | 41,311,864 | 6,175,477 | 1,971,468 | 502,385 | 2,364,295 |
| Pork, frozen | 19,179,995 | 15,698,756 | 2,133,313 | 61,970,456 | 47,307,305 | 4,269,978 | 3,064,348 | 4,578,288 |
| Lamb and mutton, frozen | 449,260 | 1,045,589 | 103,480 | 376,504 | 163,806 | 53,906 | 48,029 | 110,806 |
| Beef, cured | 811,103 | 6,890,147 | 423,636 | 11,578,021 | 3,299,393 | 364,927 | 115,073 | 496,469 |
| Pork, dry salt | 15,349,228 | 59,884,486 | 5,722,136 | 176,632,939 | 112,843,398 | 8,011,858 | 645,801 | 2,820,301 |
| Pork, pickled | 25,801,287 | 38,942,829 | 9,935,741 | 141,800,013 | 145,696,244 | 9,582,934 | 7,511,676 | 8,255,245 |
| Lard | 16,451,079 | 16,112,896 | 2,268,566 | 112,059,483 | 38,960,443 | 2,196,409 | 2,826,703 | 2,587,342 |
| Miscellaneous meats | 2,805,900 | 8,166,468 | 1,660,384 | 32,775,363 | 27,477,770 | 3,287,808 | 1,037,589 | 2,715,781 |

The States making up the several geographical sections used in this table are as follows: *New England:* Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn. *Middle Atlantic,* N. Y., N. J., Pa. *South Atlantic:* Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla. *North Central:* (east of Miss. River) Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis.; West of Miss. River) Minn., Iowa, Mo., N. D., S. D., Nebr., Kans. *South Central:* Ky., Tenn., Tex., Ala., Miss., La., Okla., Ark. *Western:* (North) Mont., Wyo., Idaho, Wash., Oreg.; (South) Colo., N. Mex., Ariz., Utah, Nev., Calif.

## JULY MEAT SUPPLIES AT THREE EASTERN MARKETS.

| | Boston. | | New York. | | Philadelphia. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1920 | 1919 | 1920 | 1919 | 1920 | 1919 |
| *RECEIPTS.* | | | | | | |
| Western dressed meats: | | | | | | |
| Steers, carcasses | 13,855 | 14,608 | 31,191 | 30,776 | 9,641 | 11,497 |
| Cows, do | 3,832 | 6,281 | 2,855 | | 2,499 | 2,157 |
| Bulls, do | 386 | 213 | 1,255 | | 626 | 143 |
| Veal, do | 5,105 | 1,737 | 44,296 | 33,687 | 7,746 | 8,511 |
| Hogs, do | | | 62 | 69 | | |
| Lambs, do | 59,749 | 70,301 | 101,824 | 99,593 | 24,738 | 39,129 |
| Mutton, do | 4,003 | 4,160 | 25,420 | 22,851 | 5,517 | 8,562 |
| Goats, do | 20 | | | | 108 | |
| Pork cuts, fresh, pounds | 438,026 | 44,702 | 2,022,310 | 1,354,650 | 1,326,753 | 626,069 |
| Beef cuts, fresh, do | 4,178 | | 367,908 | 331,650 | | |
| *LOCAL SLAUGHTER.* | | | | | | |
| Federal inspection: | | | | | | |
| Cattle, carcasses | 5,746 | 7,251 | 48,005 | 48,059 | 8,697 | 9,789 |
| Calves, do | 13,370 | 16,073 | 65,503 | 51,718 | 7,004 | 6,466 |
| Hogs, do | 89,417 | 114,397 | 162,883 | 96,217 | 66,558 | 41,401 |
| Sheep, do | 30,181 | 20,695 | 197,836 | 159,329 | 20,589 | 14,859 |
| City inspection: | | | | | | |
| Cattle, do | 522 | 10 | | 4 | 398 | 640 |
| Calves, do | 699 | 895 | 2,409 | 2,989 | 3,098 | 2,211 |
| Hogs, do | 3,730 | 2,539 | 244 | 23 | 539 | 461 |
| Sheep, do | | | 1 | 1 | 7,030 | 3,895 |

## RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCK YARDS FOR JULY.

[69 markets.]

| Markets. | Cattle and calves. | | | | | | | | Calves. | | | | Horses and mules. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Receipts. | | Local slaughter. | | Stocker and feeder shipments. | | Total shipments. | | Receipts. | Local slaughter. | Stocker and feeder shipments. | Total shipments. | Receipts. | | Shipments. | |
| | 1920 | 1919 | 1920 | 1919 | 1920 | 1919 | 1920 | 1919 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1919 | 1920 | 1919 |
| Albany, N. Y. | 1,206 | 2,248 | 204 | 325 | 35 | 30 | 1,002 | 1,923 | 692 | 76 | | 616 | | | | |
| Amarillo, Tex. | 6,289 | 4,872 | | | 2,503 | 4,146 | 6,289 | 4,873 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 259 | 591 | 259 | 591 |
| Atlanta, Ga. | 1,317 | 972 | 723 | 343 | | 629 | 594 | 629 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 712 | 1,514 | 712 | 1,514 |
| Augusta, Ga. | 811 | 653 | 723 | 613 | 54 | 40 | 88 | 40 | 169 | 164 | 5 | 5 | 142 | | 142 | |
| Baltimore, Md. | 21,446 | 21,461 | 12,953 | 12,458 | 400 | 209 | 8,493 | 9,003 | 9,137 | 4,500 | | 4,637 | 166 | 80 | 166 | 230 |
| Billings, Mont. | | 212 | | 22 | | 152 | | 152 | | | | | | 164 | | 160 |
| Birmingham, Ala. | 1,211 | 1,907 | 1,106 | 1,897 | | | 19 | 10 | 9 | 9 | | | | | | |
| Boston, Mass. | 7,232 | 9,432 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | 4,715 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | 7 | (2) | (2) |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 63,065 | 59,236 | 16,312 | 17,070 | 911 | 2,737 | 46,753 | 42,166 | 26,450 | 7,650 | | 18,800 | 1,334 | 1,095 | 1,334 | 1,095 |
| Chattanooga, Tenn. | 769 | 879 | 643 | 814 | 126 | 65 | 126 | 65 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | | | | |
| Cheyenne, Wyo. | 875 | 2,475 | | | | | 875 | 2,475 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 220 | 220 | 220 | 220 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 270,004 | 345,845 | 182,663 | 245,272 | 23,747 | 26,796 | 87,341 | 100,573 | 54,667 | 51,389 | (1) | 3,278 | 2,296 | 3,048 | 2,296 | 3,107 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio. | 40,379 | 44,229 | 21,752 | 28,705 | 1,858 | 1,241 | 18,627 | 15,524 | 17,454 | 6,821 | | 10,633 | 433 | 255 | 433 | 255 |
| Cleveland, Ohio. | 26,268 | 25,622 | 20,488 | 20,612 | 162 | 487 | 5,780 | 5,010 | 14,119 | 11,843 | | 2,276 | 440 | 220 | 440 | 220 |
| Columbia, S. C. | 436 | 255 | 436 | 255 | | | | | 22 | 22 | | | 92 | 42 | 92 | 42 |
| Columbus, Ohio. | 158 | 117 | 88 | 3 | | | 70 | 114 | 74 | 60 | | 14 | | 8 | | 8 |
| Dallas, Tex. | 611 | 665 | 611 | 665 | | | | | 126 | 126 | | | | | | |
| Dayton, Ohio. | 2,513 | 2,195 | 2,232 | 1,875 | | | 281 | 320 | 768 | 732 | | 36 | | | | |
| Denver, Colo. | 26,654 | 32,361 | 11,217 | 13,549 | 15,095 | 12,866 | 16,494 | 18,025 | 3,579 | 2,556 | 1,120 | 1,421 | 1,054 | 1,420 | 1,058 | 1,208 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 16,662 | 19,777 | 14,606 | 16,818 | 1,397 | 2,538 | 2,056 | 2,959 | 6,655 | 6,597 | 24 | 58 | 106 | | 106 | |
| Dublin, Ga. | 15 | 24 | | | | | 15 | 30 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | | | | |
| East St. Louis, Ill. | 114,437 | 138,609 | 61,724 | 104,753 | 9,669 | 10,526 | 52,713 | 33,856 | 25,444 | 19,047 | 138 | 6,397 | 8,893 | 15,535 | 10,229 | 11,354 |
| El Paso, Tex. | 5,181 | 5,146 | 1,110 | 1,478 | 3,844 | 1,703 | 4,473 | 2,230 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 840 | 1,121 | 840 | 1,082 |
| Erie, Pa. | 1,731 | 1,635 | 1,207 | 1,284 | | | 524 | 351 | 767 | 630 | | 137 | | 17 | | 17 |
| Emeryville, Calif. | 3,298 | 3,620 | 3,298 | 3,620 | | | | | 606 | 606 | | | | | | |
| Evansville, Ind. | 4,031 | 4,107 | 1,944 | 1,942 | | 113 | 2,087 | 2,165 | 1,857 | 625 | | 1,232 | | 70 | | 70 |
| Fort Worth, Tex. | 137,480 | 149,103 | 70,401 | 113,857 | 13,069 | 7,627 | 68,732 | 35,365 | 35,749 | 30,617 | 262 | 11,653 | 568 | 1,208 | 568 | 1,208 |
| Fostoria, Ohio. | 849 | 365 | 354 | 286 | 230 | | 495 | 79 | 482 | 334 | | 148 | | | | |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 50,416 | 50,663 | 19,957 | 23,254 | 3,331 | 3,914 | 30,459 | 27,409 | 20,697 | 3,603 | | 17,094 | 560 | 520 | 560 | 514 |
| Jacksonville, Fla. | 581 | 1,705 | 574 | 1,705 | | | 7 | | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | | 1 | | 1 |
| Jersey City, N. J. | 70,788 | 73,521 | 70,788 | 73,521 | | | | | 39,001 | 39,001 | | | 400 | 369 | 400 | 369 |
| Kansas City, Mo. | 206,299 | 259,263 | 108,120 | 150,539 | 38,739 | 41,918 | 96,293 | 92,061 | 38,540 | 22,925 | 686 | 15,222 | 3,134 | 4,062 | 3,408 | 3,679 |
| Knoxville, Tenn. | 1,273 | 1,006 | 716 | 613 | | 237 | 557 | 393 | 148 | 4 | | 144 | 308 | 68 | 308 | 66 |
| La Fayette, Ind. | 1,957 | 1,531 | 1,065 | 839 | 112 | 70 | 892 | 692 | 924 | 455 | 36 | 469 | | | | |
| Lancaster, Pa. | 25,126 | 18,489 | 4,809 | 4,277 | 8,644 | 6,205 | 20,317 | 14,212 | 3,563 | 322 | | 3,241 | 186 | 117 | 186 | 117 |
| Logansport, Ind. | 45 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 | | 41 | | 9 | 4 | | 5 | | | | |
| Louisville, Ky. | 26,319 | 22,993 | 8,615 | 7,928 | 1,767 | 1,522 | 17,704 | 15,065 | 14,144 | 4,583 | | 9,561 | 959 | 325 | 959 | 325 |
| Marion, Ohio. | 3,916 | 1,842 | 91 | 185 | 6 | 4 | 3,825 | 1,657 | 2,674 | 86 | | 2,588 | 106 | 195 | 106 | 195 |
| Memphis, Tenn. | 1,769 | 307 | | | 114 | | 1,792 | 307 | 178 | | | 178 | 1,043 | 737 | 1,043 | 737 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 25,138 | 26,603 | 19,881 | 21,501 | 1,307 | 2,935 | 5,257 | 5,102 | 15,493 | 14,705 | 630 | 788 | 116 | 102 | 116 | 102 |
| Montgomery, Ala. | 10,571 | 2,987 | 337 | 332 | 7,729 | 543 | 10,489 | 2,513 | 288 | 29 | 42 | 259 | 327 | 425 | 338 | 425 |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 7,661 | 6,600 | 3,556 | 3,555 | 819 | 977 | 4,105 | 3,045 | 2,269 | 1,309 | 9 | 969 | 57 | 3,002 | 57 | 3,002 |
| Nebraska City, Nebr. | 35 | 23 | | | 2 | | 35 | 23 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 76 | 132 | 76 | 132 |
| New Brighton, Minn. | 1,353 | 4,041 | | | 35 | 64 | 1,353 | 4,041 | 2 | | | 2 | 849 | 1,117 | 849 | 1,117 |
| New Orleans, La. | 17,415 | 19,968 | 13,916 | 16,769 | 1,142 | 767 | 3,932 | 2,134 | 8,881 | 6,414 | | | 25 | | 25 | |
| New York, N. Y. | 24,456 | 39,743 | 24,456 | 37,791 | | | | 1,952 | 18,740 | 18,740 | | | | 128 | | 128 |
| Ogden, Utah. | 2,276 | 8,919 | 809 | 452 | 1,024 | 4,459 | 1,467 | 8,467 | 147 | 119 | 9 | 28 | 630 | 516 | 630 | 516 |
| Oklahoma, Okla. | 31,677 | 69,951 | 20,513 | 54,068 | 5,709 | 10,310 | 10,325 | 14,059 | 3,367 | 4,309 | 121 | 674 | 143 | 150 | 221 | 498 |
| Omaha, Nebr. | 78,546 | 145,900 | 53,243 | 102,114 | 16,316 | 30,709 | 25,303 | 43,786 | 5,803 | 3,725 | | 1,951 | 1,253 | 3,828 | 1,210 | 3,828 |
| Pasco, Wash. | 116 | 317 | | | | | 116 | 317 | | | | | | | | |
| Peoria, Ill. | 3,695 | 2,130 | 2,176 | 1,283 | 99 | | 1,519 | 847 | 1,410 | 824 | 11 | 586 | 97 | 4 | 97 | 4 |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 18,421 | 20,211 | 18,278 | 19,945 | | | 143 | 266 | 10,433 | 10,414 | | 19 | 217 | 114 | 217 | 114 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. | 70,568 | 73,262 | 14,830 | 14,833 | | | 54,871 | 58,373 | 27,738 | 8,692 | | 18,518 | 718 | 824 | 718 | 824 |
| Portland, Oreg. | 10,090 | 9,269 | 3,719 | 4,474 | 929 | 909 | 6,918 | 4,788 | 892 | 253 | 225 | 659 | 363 | 85 | 347 | 84 |
| Pueblo, Colo. | 3,560 | 2,060 | | | 181 | | 3,561 | 2,060 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 258 | 98 | 258 | 98 |
| Richmond, Va. | 2,725 | 1,991 | 1,731 | 1,255 | 186 | 92 | 994 | 735 | 870 | 302 | 16 | 568 | 417 | 650 | 420 | 626 |
| St. Joseph, Mo. | 38,078 | 48,011 | 26,957 | 49,875 | 5,521 | 3,237 | 12,647 | 6,775 | 7,406 | 6,568 | 153 | 610 | 2,256 | 4,030 | 2,235 | 3,323 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 7,230 | 6,513 | 7,230 | 6,513 | | | | | 1,284 | 1,284 | | | | | | |
| St. Paul, Minn. | 83,137 | 124,534 | 44,533 | 36,706 | 21,824 | 31,649 | 37,881 | 77,519 | 29,970 | 27,226 | 840 | 2,296 | 1,936 | 1,071 | 1,905 | 1,031 |
| Salt Lake City, Utah. | 2,863 | 4,488 | 1,042 | 1,147 | 1,592 | 2,139 | 1,821 | 3,341 | 207 | 80 | 111 | 127 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 |
| San Antonio, Tex. | 26,590 | 14,057 | 3,618 | 1,659 | 10,272 | 4,737 | 22,972 | 12,398 | 4,113 | 1,745 | 130 | 2,368 | 843 | 956 | 843 | 956 |
| Seattle, Wash. | 4,597 | 5,625 | 4,431 | 5,561 | | 64 | 166 | 64 | 314 | 314 | | | 21 | 169 | 21 | 169 |
| Sioux City, Iowa. | 36,730 | 48,360 | 18,167 | 27,420 | 11,685 | 12,060 | 19,590 | 19,714 | 2,154 | 1,953 | 79 | 214 | 1,893 | 1,674 | 1,767 | 1,659 |
| Sioux Falls, S. Dak. | 699 | 773 | 415 | 216 | 42 | 82 | 251 | 451 | 53 | 41 | | 16 | 19 | | 19 | |
| Spokane, Wash. | 4,559 | 4,251 | 2,686 | 2,715 | 1,851 | 1,112 | 2,594 | 1,335 | 686 | 651 | 22 | 51 | 124 | 239 | 150 | 237 |
| Tacoma, Wash. | 2,444 | 2,460 | 2,010 | 2,105 | 91 | 631 | 120 | 634 | 238 | 277 | | | | | | |
| Toledo, Ohio. | 3,141 | 2,605 | 1,772 | 1,157 | | | 1,369 | 1,448 | 1,624 | 867 | | 757 | 178 | 158 | 178 | 111 |
| Washington, D. C. | 2,003 | 2,051 | 1,902 | 2,012 | | | 101 | 39 | 988 | 988 | | | | | | |
| Wichita, Kans. | 14,365 | 24,894 | 6,055 | 14,316 | 4,197 | 2,853 | 8,310 | 10,578 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | 879 | 520 | 879 | 520 |
| Total. | 1,678,066 | 2,022,974 | 939,827 | 1,272,157 | 218,365 | 236,104 | 734,024 | 716,528 | 468,789 | 327,216 | 4,669 | 141,294 | 38,086 | 53,141 | 39,581 | 48,028 |
| Increase or decrease. | −344,908 | | −332,330 | | −17,739 | | 17,496 | | | | | | −15,055 | | −8,447 | |
| Per cent. | −17.0 | | −26.1 | | −7.5 | | 2.4 | | | | | | −28.3 | | −17.6 | |
| Total for first 7 months ending with July. | 11,954,497 | 12,338,876 | 6,991,349 | 7,447,358 | 1,887,042 | 2,246,048 | 4,874,532 | 4,747,053 | 3,109,147 | 2,370,500 | 71,559 | 746,086 | 511,285 | 458,036 | 520,694 | 450,544 |
| Increase or decrease. | −384,379 | | −456,009 | | −359,006 | | 127,479 | | | | | | 53,249 | | 70,180 | |
| Per cent. | −3.1 | | −6.1 | | −16.0 | | 2.7 | | | | | | 11.6 | | 15.6 | |

[1] Calves not reported separately from cattle.

[2] Disposition of stock not reported by Boston.

## RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCK YARDS FOR JULY—Continued.

[69 markets.]

| Markets. | Hogs. | | | | | | | | Sheep. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Receipts. | | Local slaughter. | | Stocker and feeder shipments. | | Total shipments. | | Receipts. | | Local slaughter. | | Stocker and feeder shipments. | | Total shipments. | |
| | 1920 | 1919 | 1920 | 1919 | 1920 | 1919 | 1920 | 1919 | 1920 | 1919 | 1920 | 1919 | 1920 | 1919 | 1920 | 1919 |
| Albany, N. Y. | 255 | 331 | 82 | 181 | ..... | ..... | 173 | 150 | 70 | 21 | 70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 |
| Amarillo, Tex. | 1,248 | 128 | ..... | ..... | 397 | ..... | 1,248 | 128 | 22,592 | 4,089 | ..... | ..... | 8,372 | 1,059 | 22,592 | 4,089 |
| Atlanta, Ga. | 2,683 | 800 | 1,146 | 719 | ..... | 81 | 1,537 | 81 | 383 | 182 | 383 | 182 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Augusta, Ga. | 63 | 134 | 63 | 134 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 78 | 14 | 66 | ..... | 12 | ..... | 12 |
| Baltimore, Md. | 61,462 | 51,002 | 51,459 | 33,644 | ..... | ..... | 10,003 | 17,358 | 59,675 | 60,696 | 15,340 | 8,291 | ..... | ..... | 44,335 | 52,405 |
| Billings, Mont. | ..... | 573 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 124 | ..... | 444 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Birmingham, Ala | 1,275 | 1,379 | 1,275 | 1,379 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 56 | 14 | 56 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Boston, Mass. | 1,621 | 2,834 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 98 | 123 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 81,392 | 66,257 | 36,713 | 36,057 | ..... | ..... | 44,679 | 30,200 | 50,477 | 27,986 | 12,647 | 9,864 | 406 | 238 | 37,830 | 18,122 |
| Chattanooga, Tenn | 564 | 1,014 | 564 | 670 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 364 | 312 | 483 | 312 | 343 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 140 |
| Cheyenne, Wyo. | 320 | 160 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 320 | 160 | 9,900 | 89,400 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,900 | 89,400 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 584,220 | 603,442 | 414,116 | 506,922 | 429 | 485 | 170,104 | 96,520 | 373,088 | 457,619 | 285,691 | 377,872 | 71,654 | 64,985 | 87,397 | 79,747 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 86,230 | 90,328 | 45,835 | 57,641 | 131 | 427 | 40,395 | 32,687 | 101,137 | 90,040 | 4,550 | 9,326 | 2,222 | 901 | 96,587 | 80,714 |
| Cleveland, Ohio. | 54,737 | 49,411 | 32,220 | 28,494 | ..... | ..... | 22,517 | 20,917 | 52,577 | 41,273 | 12,495 | 12,173 | ..... | 146 | 40,082 | 29,100 |
| Columbia, S. C. | 68 | 49 | 68 | 49 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 41 | 36 | 41 | 36 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Columbus, Ohio. | 3,769 | 2,367 | 832 | 137 | 181 | 102 | 2,774 | 2,230 | 459 | 400 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 459 | 400 |
| Dallas, Tex. | 3,291 | 2,415 | 3,291 | 2,415 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 104 | 34 | 104 | 34 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dayton, Ohio. | 8,667 | 7,154 | 5,306 | 4,590 | ..... | ..... | 3,361 | 2,564 | 2,104 | 1,836 | 1,659 | 579 | ..... | ..... | 445 | 1,257 |
| Denver, Colo. | 18,886 | 24,816 | 17,237 | 22,695 | 1,813 | 1,828 | 1,813 | 1,828 | 70,803 | 47,472 | 7,643 | 10,249 | 51,873 | 11,673 | 63,708 | 49,810 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 15,997 | 13,860 | 14,933 | 13,054 | 48 | 348 | 1,064 | 806 | 5,478 | 6,108 | 5,080 | 4,804 | 168 | 116 | 398 | 1,304 |
| Dublin, Ga. | 40 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| E. St. Louis, Ill. | 196,466 | 232,090 | 92,688 | 152,149 | 814 | 5,394 | 103,778 | 79,941 | 82,757 | 136,962 | 61,346 | 104,273 | 10,339 | 11,997 | 21,411 | 32,687 |
| El Paso, Tex. | 400 | 1,292 | 400 | 682 | ..... | 54 | ..... | 305 | 596 | 7,545 | 387 | 188 | 209 | 7,545 | 209 | 7,545 |
| Emeryville, Calif | 1,175 | 557 | 1,175 | 557 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,969 | 13,839 | 13,969 | 13,839 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Erie, Pa. | 2,785 | 1,129 | 2,147 | 875 | ..... | ..... | 638 | 254 | 497 | 549 | 387 | 316 | ..... | ..... | 110 | 233 |
| Evansville, Ind. | 11,802 | 24,637 | 4,388 | 2,529 | 209 | 290 | 7,414 | 22,108 | 3,730 | 6,017 | 336 | 359 | 34 | ..... | 3,394 | 5,658 |
| Fort Worth Tex | 13,928 | 27,007 | 9,167 | 21,330 | 621 | 2,258 | 3,575 | 3,907 | 16,469 | 15,768 | 10,142 | 8,323 | 3,477 | 6,693 | 4,600 | 7,537 |
| Fostoria, Ohio. | 4,476 | 3,235 | 700 | 566 | 50 | 170 | 3,776 | 2,669 | 364 | 212 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 354 | 212 |
| Indianapolis, Ind | 228,659 | 214,702 | 89,825 | 114,604 | 469 | 2,365 | 138,834 | 100,098 | 14,869 | 15,954 | 2,740 | 4,741 | 605 | ..... | 12,129 | 11,213 |
| Jacksonville, Fla | 3,336 | 572 | 1,314 | 572 | 143 | ..... | 2,022 | ..... | 67 | 79 | 67 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 79 |
| Jersey City, N. J. | 42,421 | 31,205 | 42,421 | 31,205 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 212,329 | 213,950 | 212,329 | 213,950 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kansas City, Mo. | 129,801 | 197,785 | 99,563 | 150,375 | 8,563 | 14,610 | 31,753 | 41,299 | 95,980 | 121,854 | 67,991 | 82,129 | 26,531 | 35,885 | 30,379 | 40,045 |
| Knoxville, Tenn | 465 | 894 | ..... | 67 | ..... | ..... | 465 | 827 | 51 | 162 | 51 | 162 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lafayette, Ind. | 17,627 | 17,818 | 4,848 | 5,659 | 565 | 239 | 12,779 | 12,159 | 777 | 890 | 251 | 222 | 25 | 132 | 526 | 668 |
| Lancaster, Pa. | 8,102 | 1,901 | 137 | 482 | ..... | ..... | 7,965 | 1,419 | 17,325 | 17,364 | 342 | 29 | ..... | ..... | 16,983 | 17,335 |
| Logansport, Ind. | 2,232 | 1,052 | 1 | ..... | 16 | 6 | 2,231 | 1,052 | 24 | 13 | 1 | ..... | 8 | ..... | 23 | 13 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 26,953 | 47,948 | 10,592 | 12,570 | 752 | 2,249 | 16,361 | 35,378 | 102,782 | 106,957 | 3,076 | 5,851 | 4,302 | 7,225 | 99,706 | 101,106 |
| Marion, Ohio. | 10,472 | 9,064 | 1,123 | 752 | 142 | 88 | 9,293 | 8,267 | 3,917 | 1,244 | 48 | 19 | 26 | ..... | 3,838 | 1,180 |
| Memphis, Tenn. | 587 | 35 | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | 503 | 36 | 339 | 400 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 339 | 400 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 25,212 | 30,285 | 24,934 | 30,042 | ..... | ..... | 278 | 243 | 4,348 | 3,854 | 3,717 | 3,622 | 4 | 229 | 631 | 232 |
| Montgomery, Ala | 4,401 | 4,675 | 162 | 300 | 115 | 1,618 | 4,066 | 4,160 | 281 | 849 | 68 | 139 | 2 | 69 | 193 | 710 |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 23,940 | 30,005 | 5,886 | 3,443 | ..... | 831 | 18,054 | 25,562 | 14,385 | 37,163 | 3,527 | 2,680 | 1,357 | 3,359 | 10,858 | 34,483 |
| Nebraska City, Nebr. | 21,286 | 22,012 | 14,887 | 13,377 | ..... | ..... | 9,689 | 4,246 | ..... | 174 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 174 | ..... | 174 |
| New Brighton, Minn. | 86 | 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 80 | 60 | 21,732 | 25,743 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21,732 | 25,743 |
| New Orleans, La. | 2,334 | 2,503 | 1,483 | 1,243 | 223 | 406 | 527 | 819 | 539 | 1,112 | 299 | 345 | 101 | 185 | 101 | 657 |
| New York, N. Y. | 48,313 | 47,639 | 48,313 | 47,639 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 919 | 770 | 919 | 770 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ogden, Utah. | 4,049 | 5,603 | 3,014 | 3,508 | 336 | ..... | 1,035 | 2,095 | 38,442 | 17,025 | 1,302 | 2,456 | 2,424 | ..... | 37,140 | 14,569 |
| Oklahoma City, Okla. | 13,323 | 13,730 | 11,298 | 11,418 | 633 | 1,259 | 1,504 | 2,412 | 919 | 3,234 | 354 | 1,160 | 148 | 1,615 | 528 | 1,935 |
| Omaha, Nebr. | 221,009 | 281,499 | 149,150 | 198,700 | 425 | 373 | 71,859 | 82,799 | 274,863 | 380,767 | 128,060 | 175,596 | 103,530 | 142,792 | 146,803 | 205,171 |
| Pasco, Wash. | 162 | 1,319 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 157 | 1,319 | 2,265 | 1,692 | ..... | ..... | 2,265 | 1,692 | 2,265 | 1,692 |
| Peoria, Ill. | 30,484 | 23,299 | 8,189 | 9,768 | 130 | ..... | 22,295 | 13,531 | 247 | 223 | 230 | 223 | ..... | ..... | 17 | ..... |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 29,871 | 21,003 | 28,712 | 20,295 | ..... | ..... | 1,159 | 708 | 29,981 | 27,825 | 28,856 | 27,210 | ..... | ..... | 1,125 | 615 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. | 174,154 | 105,548 | 26,118 | 15,157 | ..... | ..... | 147,323 | 89,914 | 111,466 | 90,666 | 11,646 | 9,698 | ..... | ..... | 99,617 | 80,731 |
| Portland, Oreg. | 13,046 | 12,667 | 7,369 | 6,538 | 2,279 | 915 | 8,500 | 5,992 | 31,246 | 27,058 | 11,722 | 13,961 | 2,529 | 2,455 | 21,044 | 11,812 |
| Pueblo, Colo. | 522 | 1,058 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 522 | 1,058 | 19,651 | 5,475 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19,664 | 5,475 |
| Richmond, Va. | 11,710 | 3,158 | 11,692 | 3,055 | 10 | 103 | 18 | 103 | 1,377 | 1,329 | 942 | 682 | ..... | 219 | 435 | 647 |
| St. Joseph, Mo. | 136,044 | 152,626 | 113,489 | 138,688 | 1,065 | 1,501 | 23,642 | 12,930 | 59,354 | 60,440 | 49,788 | 52,456 | 7,842 | 7,313 | 6,268 | 8,118 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 38,307 | 36,835 | 38,307 | 36,835 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 577 | 726 | 577 | 725 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Paul, Minn. | 131,468 | 163,173 | 125,547 | 96,567 | 2,386 | 2,766 | 7,777 | 66,865 | 35,952 | 44,527 | 12,071 | 10,585 | 2,030 | 6,635 | 25,268 | 33,591 |
| Salt Lake City, Utah. | 2,754 | 2,058 | 2,342 | 1,964 | ..... | 6 | 412 | 94 | 10,207 | 7,872 | 1,372 | 728 | 158 | 3,845 | 8,835 | 7,144 |
| San Antonio, Tex. | 1,264 | 631 | 541 | 463 | ..... | ..... | 723 | 168 | 2,072 | 653 | 132 | 158 | 1,066 | 254 | 1,940 | 495 |
| Seattle, Wash. | 3,353 | 5,563 | 2,675 | 5,185 | 588 | 378 | 588 | 378 | 9,434 | 8,678 | 9,434 | 8,678 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sioux City, Iowa | 203,480 | 236,935 | 100,325 | 122,696 | 1,509 | 1,206 | 102,648 | 113,969 | 17,888 | 34,139 | 6,785 | 16,390 | 8,441 | 15,219 | 9,637 | 15,929 |
| Sioux Falls, S. Dak. | 23,426 | 29,385 | 86 | ..... | 318 | 129 | 23,791 | 29,347 | 444 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 444 | ..... | 444 | ..... |
| Spokane, Wash. | 3,490 | 5,118 | 1,800 | 3,438 | 1,591 | 1,423 | 1,806 | 1,423 | 15,943 | 8,068 | 1,569 | 1,619 | 10,311 | 5,790 | 14,378 | 5,999 |
| Tacoma, Wash. | 2,595 | 2,204 | 2,597 | 2,017 | ..... | ..... | 22 | 8 | 6,534 | 2,847 | 4,289 | 3,329 | 1,362 | ..... | 1,363 | ..... |
| Toledo, Ohio. | 13,789 | 5,785 | 3,864 | 2,993 | 123 | ..... | 9,925 | 2,793 | 1,720 | 2,823 | 351 | 43 | ..... | ..... | 1,359 | 2,780 |
| Washington, D.C | 5,159 | 3,180 | 5,159 | 3,180 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,816 | 3,043 | 3,816 | 3,043 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wichita, Kans. | 32,128 | 39,212 | 30,765 | 38,949 | 135 | 263 | 1,363 | 263 | 433 | 1,035 | 379 | 451 | ..... | ..... | 54 | 584 |
| Total | 2,849,628 | 3,011,163 | 1,754,338 | 2,026,233 | 27,213 | 44,295 | 1,101,178 | 971,162 | 2,034,255 | 2,287,462 | 1,001,763 | 1,204,985 | 324,265 | 340,452 | 1,029,443 | 1,091,718 |
| Increase or decrease | −161,535 | ..... | −271,895 | ..... | −17,082 | ..... | 129,716 | ..... | −253,207 | ..... | −203,222 | ..... | −16,187 | ..... | −62,275 | ..... |
| Per cent | −5.4 | ..... | −13.4 | ..... | −38.6 | ..... | 13.4 | ..... | −11.1 | ..... | −16.9 | ..... | −4.8 | ..... | −5.7 | ..... |
| Total for 7 months, ending with July | 26,735,016 | 28,477,954 | 17,264,191 | 19,703,130 | 434,428 | 505,723 | 9,413,315 | 8,715,858 | 10,975,545 | 10,988,711 | 5,789,935 | 6,255,415 | 1,640,359 | 1,426,801 | 5,228,268 | 4,735,600 |
| Increase or decrease | −1,742,938 | ..... | −2,438,939 | ..... | −71,295 | ..... | 697,457 | ..... | −13,166 | ..... | −465,480 | ..... | 213,468 | ..... | 492,668 | ..... |
| Per cent | −6.1 | ..... | −12.4 | ..... | −2.2 | ..... | 8.0 | ..... | −0.1 | ..... | −7.4 | ..... | 15.0 | ..... | 10.4 | ..... |

[1] Disposition of stock not reported by Boston.

# Cotton

## COTTON PRICES CONTINUE DECLINE OF PAST THREE WEEKS.

### Futures Down More Than 100 Points—Average Spot Price 147 Points Lower.

Prices for both spots and futures during the week ending August 14 showed declines as compared with the prices of the previous week. The average price for Middling as determined from the quotations supplied by the 10 designated spot markets closed at 36.01 cents per pound on August 14, as compared with the close of the previous week of 37.48 cents and 30.32 cents for the corresponding day in 1919. During the week October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 108 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 120 points. October future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 22.84 pence per pound on August 13, as compared with 23.12 pence the previous week and 19.10 pence for the corresponding day in 1919.

The spot demand during the week was poor. The total sales at the 10 markets reported for the week ending August 14 amounted to 23,601 bales, as compared with 33,513 bales the previous week and 20,074 bales for the corresponding week in 1919. The market for fabrics continues inactive and unsettled.

#### Cotton Consumed and on Hand.

On August 14 the Bureau of the Census issued its preliminary final report on the cotton consumed by American mills and exports for the 12 months ending July 31, 1920. The total number of bales consumed during that period was 6,010,515 bales, exclusive of linters and foreign cotton. The total number of bales exported is given as 6,545,327, exclusive of linters. The number of bales on hand on July 31 in consuming establishments is given as 1,207,619, and those in public storage and at compresses, 1,921,871 bales. These figures also exclude linters and foreign cotton.

*New York and New Orleans Closing Future Prices for Aug. 14, 1920, and for the Corresponding Days in 1919 and 1918.*

| Month. | New York. | | | New Orleans. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1920 | 1919 | 1918 | 1920 | 1919 | 1918 |
| October | 30.94 | 30.65 | 32.48 | 29.70 | 30.45 | 31.44 |
| December | 30.00 | 30.80 | 32.02 | 29.22 | 30.33 | 31.13 |
| January | 29.02 | 30.70 | 31.95 | 28.65 | 30.32 | 31.24 |
| March | 28.60 | 30.76 | 31.90 | 28.30 | 30.35 | 31.32 |

*Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Aug. 13.*

| | 1920-21 | 1919-20 |
|---|---|---|
| | *Bales.* | *Bales.* |
| Port receipts | 50,719 | 144,774 |
| Port stocks | 716,671 | 1,059,640 |
| Interior receipts | 50,182 | 81,512 |
| Interior stocks | 808,327 | 694,551 |
| Into sight | 149,341 | 197,473 |
| Northern spinners' takings | 74,563 | 73,354 |
| Southern consumption | 139,000 | 130,000 |
| World's visible supply of American cotton | 2,774,086 | 3,043,181 |

Figures at hand indicate that the exports for the week ending August 13 amounted to 40,670 bales as against 29,639 bales for the previous week and 71,140 bales for the corresponding week in 1919.

### *SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.*

Prices of Middling spot cotton for August 14 and the commerical differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending August 14 in each of these markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets:

| | Norfolk. | Augusta. | Savannah. | Montgomery. | Memphis. | Little Rock. | Dallas. | Houston. | Galveston. | New Orleans. | Average. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Standards: | [1]*On.* | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* |
| Middling Fair | 300 | 450 | 400 | 350 | 400 | 450 | 300 | 400 | 450 | 450 | 335 |
| Strict Good Middling | 250 | 350 | 300 | 300 | 325 | 350 | 250 | 300 | 350 | 425 | 329 |
| Good Middling | 200 | 250 | 250 | 225 | 250 | 250 | 200 | 200 | 250 | 375 | 245 |
| Strict Middling | 100 | 150 | 150 | 125 | 150 | 150 | 100 | 100 | 150 | 150 | 133 |
| **Middling** | **38.50** | **36.00** | **35.00** | **38.75** | **37.00** | **35.50** | **34.35** | **35.00** | **35.00** | **35.00** | **36.01** |
| | [1]*Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* |
| Strict Low Middling | 250 | 300 | 300 | 350 | 350 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 250 | 375 | 308 |
| Low Middling | 600 | 900 | 650 | 850 | 900 | 850 | 1,000 | 900 | 925 | 1,075 | 865 |
| Strict Good Ordinary [2] | 1,000 | 1,200 | 950 | 1,150 | 1,350 | 1,200 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,400 | 1,575 | 1,283 |
| Good Ordinary [2] | 1,200 | 1,400 | 1,200 | 1,500 | 1,650 | 1,500 | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,850 | 1,570 |
| Yellow Tinged: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Good Middling | 100 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 300 | 250 | 200 | 500 | 200 | Even. | 215 |
| Strict Middling | 200 | 500 | 350 | 300 | 400 | 450 | 300 | 600 | 300 | 125 | 353 |
| Middling [2] | 400 | 800 | 500 | 450 | 500 | 600 | 500 | 700 | 450 | 350 | 525 |
| Strict Low Middling [2] | 600 | 1,100 | 700 | 750 | 700 | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 700 | 725 | 768 |
| Low Middling [2] | 1,000 | 1,300 | 1,000 | 1,150 | 1,100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,600 | 1,000 | 1,425 | 1,158 |
| Yellow Stained: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Good Middling | 400 | 500 | 500 | 400 | 500 | 500 | 450 | 700 | 450 | 425 | 483 |
| Strict Middling | 600 | 800 | 650 | 600 | 700 | 650 | 600 | 800 | 550 | 550 | 650 |
| Middling [2] | 1,000 | 1,200 | 800 | 800 | 1,000 | 750 | 700 | 900 | 700 | 700 | 855 |
| Blue Stained: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Good Middling [2] | 500 | 1,000 | 600 | 500 | 500 | 600 | 700 | 700 | 550 | 375 | 603 |
| Strict Middling [2] | 600 | 1,200 | 750 | 750 | 700 | 750 | 800 | 800 | 650 | 600 | 760 |
| Middling [2] | 1,000 | 1,400 | 900 | 950 | 1,000 | 850 | 900 | 900 | 750 | 750 | 940 |
| Sales for week, bales | 71 | 1,561 | 875 | ..... | 1,324 | 719 | 3,817 | 11,037 | 2,524 | 1,673 | [3]23,601 |

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States Cotton Futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales in the 10 markets.

*Exports of American Cotton From Aug. 1 to Aug. 13.*

| To— | 1920-21 | 1919-20 |
|---|---|---|
| | *Bales.* | *Bales.* |
| Great Britain | 20,057 | 13,544 |
| France | 8,717 | 12,498 |
| Japan and China | ..... | 11,299 |
| Germany | 22,239 | ..... |
| Other countries | 8,832 | 96,880 |
| Total | 59,845 | 253,221 |

*Stocks of American Cotton Aug. 13.*

| | 1920 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Bales.* | *Bales.* | *Bales.* | *Bales.* |
| Liverpool | 647,000 | 532,000 | 87,000 | 142,000 |
| Manchester | 103,000 | 54,000 | 13,000 | 16,000 |
| Continent | 337,000 | 233,000 | 118,000 | 249,000 |

*Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.*

Inspected cotton, Government classed, in warehouses in the ports of New York and New Orleans on August 13, 1920, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in those markets subject to section 5 of the United States Cotton Futures Act as amended:

| Grade. | New York. | New Orleans. |
|---|---|---|
| Middling Fair | ..... | 2 |
| Strict Good Middling | 21 | 95 |
| Good Middling | 188 | 712 |
| Strict Middling | 551 | 1,599 |
| Middling | 2,250 | 1,549 |
| Strict Low Middling | 7,634 | 1,429 |
| Low Middling | 2,593 | 1,118 |
| Good Middling, Yellow Tinged | 313 | 72 |
| Strict Middling, Yellow Tinged | 639 | 139 |
| Good Middling, Yellow Stained | 14 | 2 |
| Total | 14,203 | 6,717 |

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on August 13, 1920, at the port of New York were 33,339 bales, and at the port of New Orleans, 213,217 bales.

#### Long-Staple Cotton.

A light demand for long-staple cotton is reported at New Orleans and a very light demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in those two markets were as follows:

| | Cents. |
|---|---|
| New Orleans: | |
| Middling, 1¼ inches | 75 |
| Strict Low Middling, 1⅛ inches | 38½ |
| Strict Middling, 1⅛ inches | 41½ |
| Strict Middling, 1 1/16 to 1⅛ inches | 50 |
| Memphis: | |
| Middling, 1 5/16 inches | 80 |
| Strict Good Ordinary to Good Ordinary, gray, 1¼ inches | 25 |

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple at 35 cents per pound at New Orleans and 37 cents per pound at Memphis.

| Length. | New Orleans. | Memphis. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 5/16 inches | 450 | 300 |
| 1¼ inches | 2,350 | 2,300 |

*Stocks of Egyptian Cotton at Alexandria on Aug. 13.*

| | Bales. | | Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 | 71,000 | 1918 | 214,000 |
| 1919 | 182,000 | 1917 | 47,000 |

#### Jute Prices Lower Than Last Year.

India, and especially Bengal, enjoys a practical monopoly of the world's supply of jute. Prices for raw jute are about 4 per cent less than last year. Last year, however, prices advanced considerably at the opening of the season and did not decline until early this year, owing to the poor quality of last year's crop and the difficulty in obtaining good jute.

## GRAIN MARKET REVIEW.

(Continued from page 117.)

Farmers in Kansas are reported to be holding wheat, but the small movement of all grains except oats is so general that shortage of cars is accepted as the cause. Last week elevator stocks of wheat in Kansas City increased only 27,000 bushels, whereas the normal increase would have been about 2,000,000. St. Louis elevator stocks of wheat increased only 37,000. On Tuesday, August 17, good exports of wheat and rye to the continent of Europe were reported.

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